

THE PACIFIC.

FIRST PURE. THEN PEACEABLE. WITHOUT PARTIALITY AND WITHOUT HYPOCRISY.

WHOLE No. 1344.]

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., NOVEMBER 1, 1877.

[Vol. XXVI...No. 41]

Sabbath-school Lesson.

Lesson for Sunday, Nov. 11, 1877—Acts xxvi: 6-20.

PAUL BEFORE AGRIPPA.

Three new names occur in the history we are now studying: those of Festus, Agrippa and Bernice. Festus was now governor of Judea. He had succeeded Felix, who, because of his unpopularity, had been removed by the Emperor Nero, in the year 62. Festus, as his name shows, was a Roman.

Agrippa was a great-grandson of Herod the Great, who was a descendant, according to certain authorities, of one of the best Jewish families that returned from Babylon, after the captivity. He was at this time ruler of a large share of Syria, and embraced in his dominion a part of the province of Galilee, of which Festus was the governor.

Bernice was the sister of Agrippa, with whom he maintained relations that were creditable to neither.

Two years had elapsed since Paul made his defence before Felix. During this period the apostle had been held unjustly in confinement. Festus, at the solicitation of the Jews, had arraigned Paul for trial, but the apostle, having discovered that there was no hope of receiving justice at his hands, had appealed his case to the Emperor at Rome. In the meantime Agrippa came to Caesarea, and directed Festus to bring the apostle before him. An opportunity was now presented to argue his case in the presence of the highest functionary of the Roman empire residing in that district of country.

The grand aim of his address was to show that he held only those opinions which the Jewish nation believed, viz., that a Messiah would come, and that there would be a resurrection of the dead.

These considerations the apostle sets forth in the first part of the lesson. "The hope of the promise" of which he speaks in the sixth verse means the hope entertained that the promise of God respecting the Messiah and the resurrection of the dead would be fulfilled. He alleges further that the twelve tribes, that is the Jews, zealously and constantly serving God in the temple worship, hoped to realize the fulfillment of this very promise, for which hope he was "accused" by his brethren. Agrippa, being a Jew, would readily understand that in seeking the condemnation of Paul they were really casting discredit upon their own faith.

The apostle passes, in the second place, to set forth the causes that led him to embrace Jesus of Nazareth as the Messiah. He prefaced his statement by telling how zealous a persecutor he had been of the followers of Jesus. He shut them up in prison, and when they were put to death, his voice joined with those of others in proclaiming the justice of the penalty. He was so filled with hatred of these fanatics, as he deemed them, that he went to "strange cities" to persecute them. This brings him to the history of his wonderful conversion. It was Christ's appearing to him, mainly, that led him to accept Jesus as the Messiah. He could not resist that plea, "Saul, Saul, why persecutest thou me?"

He set out at once to proclaim the gospel, first at Damascus, afterwards at Jerusalem and throughout Judea, to Jews and Gentiles. The burden of his preaching was this: That they should "repent and turn to God, and do works meet for repentance," that is, "performing deeds worthy of that repentance which they professed, and without which the sincerity of it could never be approved in his sight."

REFERENCES.

1. The doctrine of the resurrection was held commonly by the Jews. Agrippa, who was a Jew, made no denial of the fact stated by Paul.
2. It is a good thing to do for Christians to tell of their own conversion. Paul used his as a powerful argument to help Christianity. Few arguments are more convincing than the testimony of sincere, good men and women to the power of religion.
3. The bitterest foes of Christianity often become its warmest friends and advocates.

4. The main business of the preacher and the private Christian is to proclaim the doctrine of repentance, and turning to God, and doing the works meet for repentance.

The Weeping-Water Offer.

The Sunday-school of the Congregational church of Weeping-Water, Neb., a child of Home Missions, has sent us a thank-offering of thirty dollars, and challenged a thousand other Sunday-schools to do the same, thus at once paying up those arrearages to missionaries that now burden our hearts, cause distress in some households, and anxiety in many. The project is certainly a feasible one, if our Sunday-school friends will only take it up with spirit, each one determining that his school shall be one of the thousand. At once, on hearing of the plan, the Belleville Avenue Sunday-school, of Newark, N. J., sent in its thirty dollars; and several other schools in New York and vicinity have pledged the same sum. Shall the thirty thousand dollars of dues be paid by our Sunday-schools? We wait to hear. Meanwhile our readers will be interested in the following extract from the letter of Mr. L. F. Reed, Sup't of the Weeping-Water school, accompanying their offering:

"Our school averages about eighty, though nearly 150 belong to it, scattered over a very large extent of country. The attendance to-day was ninety, which makes our collection average 33 cents per scholar. We had never but once before taken up a collection of over eight dollars; it usually averages about one cent to the scholar. This year our church will have hard work to raise the needed funds for their home expenses, and we had already taken up our collection for your Society. But I thought we must do something more, and made this proposition. Not an objection was made, though some thought it could not be raised. All were heartily rejoiced when the result of our collection was announced. Surely, there are more than 1,000 schools better able than we are to give for so great a cause. When we remember what a vast influence for good our Congregational churches have had in giving to us this free government of society upon a basis that would permit a republican form of government to become a success; when we see the influence our liberal Scriptural creed is exerting on all Christian society, bringing all denominations into closer sympathy and union; and when we remember that our Congregational churches have been, through the West at least, raised up and supported by your Society, we feel that we cannot give too much to help it along in its mission of love.

"May God add his blessing to our gift, and grant you great success in the plans you may devise for raising money, and for carrying forward the work of our blessed Master."

The War in Europe.

Writing from the Turkish side, a correspondent of the "Telegraph" writes of the fruitless attack upon Plevna by the Russians.

"The task of the Russians was to clamber up the middle of all, storm the trench, and take the redoubts. I never heard of a madder enterprise in my life: the man who made it must have been a military idiot. To resist the attack Osman Pacha had sent Adil Pacha, who commanded here, sufficient troops to cram his entrenchments with men, as well as the redoubts. He had also sent a couple of reserve battalions, and ammunition supplies in such abundance as to enable Adil to serve out to all his men a double quantity. Fast firing and plenty of it was to be the order of the day. 'Aim low, my children! aim at their belts, my lambs!' said one of the officers near me; 'let the Gaiours have as much lead as they want!' The Turks were quite intelligent enough to obey the order. The first Russian advance consisted of nine battalions, who came with great impetuosity, and met with the usual reception. I know how easy it is to exaggerate losses at a moment of such excitement, but to me

it seemed that not a man of the first six battalions which topped the slope escaped. A huge dark mass of bodies marked the spot where they stood; and when, later in the day, a Russian prisoner was taken, he himself said that only five men had escaped the carnage at that time."

Immediately after the engagement at Karubassan Koi a "Times" special correspondent with the Turkish army rode over the field of battle. He writes as follows:

"And now, as we pass the village green, the Russian dead lie thick around us. We try to force our way through the main street, but are beaten back by the flames, and looking down that vista of destruction we see men and horses lying pell-mell one upon the other, enveloped in a shroud of flame. To advance is impossible, so we turn to the left, and blinded by the glare, scorched up by the heat, deafened by the noise, suffocated by the smoke, we tread our way with difficulty through the smaller alleys, where the work of destruction is already complete. Our horses can scarcely be got to face the passage at all. The sparks are flying around them, the smoke and the fire mingle with them, and the charred bones of the dead crackle amid glowing embers beneath their feet. The scene is sickening, and no wonder, for in one house I am told that the bodies of 200 dead Russians are now burning. The house is pointed out to me, but the flames leap high into the air, and I cannot approach it to verify the story, but, alas! I fear it is too true. They burnt their dead to save them from mutilation. We pick our way through the corpses which now lie around us, and as we at last emerge upon the road at the back, down which the main body retreated, in full range of the Turkish guns, they thicken terribly upon the ground. All are stark naked, many are headless, a few are mutilated. Far away in the distance I could see a cloud of Bashi-Bazouks carrying on their horrible, cowardly, and disgusting practices, glorying in their shame, despoiling and mutilating the dead, whom living they would not dare to face. The rich fields of maize and corn are trampled to the ground, the water-melons are all crushed and sodden. Here and there a corpse lies festering in the blazing sunlight, while from end to end of the plain the smoke of six burning villages hangs like a funeral pall."

The testimony from all quarters proves this war to be one of the most barbarous the world has known.

Not in Prayer Alone.

The "Observer" deems it of importance to guard its readers against the conclusion that Mr. Muller depends wholly upon prayer in the prosecution of his great benevolent work.

It would be no blessing, but a great calamity to the church and to individual Christians, should the notion become prevalent that men may simply pray for what, in the ordinary method of God's providence and grace, is to be sought by effort as well as by prayer. Mr. Muller does not act on this principle in carrying out the details of his great work. He does not secure the feeding and clothing of his orphans by prayer, without using the appropriate instrumentality, employing agents to purchase and prepare their food and clothing. He does not simply pray that the great evangelistic work which he is directing may be carried on, and that souls may be converted to Christ, without sending out his evangelists into different parts of the world to seek the perishing and to bid them come to the Gospel feast; and if they are indifferent, to urge them to come in. He prays for this as he does for funds, and also uses the means which God has appointed for promoting the salvation of men, and thus illustrates his faith by his works: for "faith if it hath not works, is dead, being alone." * * * We wish to be distinctly understood as maintaining that, under the present dispensation of God's government, a government of means, and according to the teachings of his word, no one who is in a situation to work for the accomplishment of any

object, however good it may be, has any right to expect that God will answer his prayers unless he puts forth his own best endeavors toward the object desired. Faith and works, prayer and effort must go together.

London.

London, England, covers an area of 78,080 acres, or 112 square miles. When the census was taken last year, there were 1,500 miles of streets, 2,000 miles of sewers, 417,767 inhabited houses, and a population of 3,489,428. The inclusion of fifteen miles around makes the population 4,286,607. There are over 100,000 professional men, 211,000 of the commercial class, 505,000 mechanics, 65,000 laborers, and 35,000 whose occupation is undefined. There are 1,633,221 males, and 1,866,207 females. Of the women, 892,180 are married, and 226,000 are domestic servants. There are 15,000 tailors, 58,000 milliners and dressmakers, 27,000 seamstresses and shirtmakers, and 44,000 laundresses. 29,000 are returned as gentlemen. The number of children reported as attending school is 314,000. London, though much larger in population than New York, is not as densely packed as the latter. New York, in 1870, with a population of 942,292, had only 65,044 dwelling-houses, and the average number of persons to a dwelling was 14.72. In London the average, last year was 8.03, and this was smaller than the average, according to the census of 1870, in Brooklyn, Boston, Cincinnati or Jersey City.

Choice of Words.

The following are a few of the more common errors made in the choice of words:

First. More words are used than are necessary.

Second. A long word is taken when a short one would be far better.

Third. Words are used in wrong meanings.

Fourth. Pronouns are used so indiscriminately that we never know who's who.

The inclination to use long words, and many of them, is the practice, very often, of men who are imperfectly educated. Working men, for instance, who have read, it may be, a little more than their fellows, show off their greater knowledge by the use of words they themselves imperfectly understand.

An old gentleman acquaintance has the following story as an illustration of the same thing: At one time he was a teacher in the south of Scotland. The minister one day entered the school when a class happened to be reading the thirty-second chapter of Genesis, containing the account of the meeting of Esau and Jacob. The minister began to examine the class. "What," said he, "was there in the circumstances of Esau that was calculated to awaken apprehension in the mind of Jacob?" No answer. The question was repeated in terms slightly varied, but still no reply. At last, our friend, the teacher, requested permission to ask the question himself, and he did so in the following words: "The minister wishes to know what made Jacob afraid of Esau?" Immediately the whole class replied, "He had four hundred men with him."

A Mother's "Tenderness."

"Charlie! Charlie!" exclaimed a doting mamma, "let that ink alone! you'll spill it!"

A pause, during which Charlie, a bright little fellow of four years, continued amusing himself with pen and ink.

"Charlie! do let the ink alone! If you overturn it, I shall whip you!" Charlie didn't believe he would be whipped, because he didn't mean to spill the ink. He paid no attention to the warning.

"Why don't you make that boy mind promptly?" asked Uncle Joshua, who had quietly observed the entire performance.

"O dear," replied mamma, "it is so hard to cross children all the time. You don't know anything about the tender feelings of a mother!"

By this time, little streams of black ink were flowing in various directions over the library table, and falling in tiny threads over the carpet.

Mamma looked angry, and seized hold of Charlie's arm.

"There, didn't I say you'd spill the ink?" And several smart blows were laid upon Charlie's back, followed by a severe shaking. "Naughty boy! I told you I'd whip you. Now go down stairs. I don't like you any more!"

"I don't think I do know anything about the tender love of a mother, if that is a fair illustration," said Uncle Joshua. "I'm inclined to think it would be easier for Charlie if he had been taught to obey at the word, rather than to disobey, by being punished only when some grave accident occurred. You didn't whip Charlie for disobedience, but for spilling the ink." And Uncle Joshua took his hat and cane and walked down street, exclaiming in a low voice, "A mother's tenderness! Pshaw! A mother's folly!"

"The surest road to happiness, though a very hard one to unaccustomed feet, is the love of work. That education once accomplished, unsuccess has lost its sting. The happiest people are those who earn their own living; not too easily nor yet too hard. Supremely blest are they to whom labor is so habitual and so congenial that it becomes a positive pleasure. True as the gospel of labor is, however, its converts are by no means as many as one would suppose. Men preach but do not practice it, and we all shirk the work we should be the better for performing. It seems pretty evident that man is not one of the industrious animals by nature." No, it used to be said by somebody that laziness was the original sin. Even some ministers shirk all the work they can. And all editors are not laborious. We are told that the good of things is in pursuit of them, rather than in the possession of them. This sort of good many editors have—the good of pursuing, not much the good of attaining. They enjoy, too, the timely pleasure of giving—for, who give so much advice as they do about everything, and, for nothing?

PASTOR HARM'S WORK.—The Hermannsburg Mission of Germany, so widely known when conducted by Pastor Harms, is still doing very effective work in Africa. It was begun in 1853, and now has fifty stations and sixty missionaries, and 8000 communicants in Africa, eight stations in India, and two in the interior of Australia.

THE WOMAN'S BOARD OF THE PACIFIC.

CONDUCTED BY SARAH EDWARDS HENSHAW.

Over Three Thousand Dollars!

We devote Our Column this week to the report of our treasurer.

Our enlarged and still enlarging work renders this account one of such importance, to our Board and its auxiliaries, that we give it a foremost place among our printed papers, and put it in such a shape that, with the help of scissors and a little mangle, it may be easily preserved for future reference.

Encouragement for the future, thankfulness for the past, must come from a perusal of this cheering report. While the recording secretary could give only approximations, from the fact that the treasurer did not close her accounts this year until the last moment, below will be found an exact statement, in figures, of our year's work.

It will be seen that we have sent to the American Board, in currency, just twenty-nine cents less than \$2600.00, thereby redeeming our pledge to that Board. It will be seen that we have expended besides in other ways more than three hundred dollars, and that we have more than \$819.21. Of this sum, two hundred and fifty were given for the Brussels fund, leaving \$569.51 now in the general treasury to begin the new year. And we have been able to collect during the past year—a hard year too—over three thousand dollars.

SUMMARY OF THE FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF THE WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS OF THE PACIFIC, OCT. 10th, 1877.

To cash received from:	
Skonomish, W. T.	\$ 5.00
Oregon City, Oregon	21.10
Portland, "	84.50
Salem, "	25.45
Cherokee, Cal.	8.25
Clayton, "	14.00
Stockton, "	39.95
Martinez, "	17.00
Weaverville, "	2.50
Petaluma, "	47.35
Nord, "	150.00
Sequel, "	18.90
Antioch, "	12.50
Woodland, "	15.00
San Jose, "	25.05
Cloverdale, "	30.00
Rio Vista, "	65.00
Redwood City, "	55.10
Sacramento, "	173.35
Sonoma, "	25.00
Santa Cruz, "	37.30
Santa Barbara, "	100.00
San Mateo, "	17.90
Grass Valley, "	80.00
Berkeley, "	49.70
Third Church, San Francisco	75.55
Green Street " "	61.60
Bethany " "	100.00
Plymouth " "	221.95
First " "	230.85
Second Church, Oakland	3.75
Plymouth Ave. " "	119.00
First " "	1190.80
Miscellaneous donations	106.65

Total amount collected during the year. \$3250.05
Add the amount on hand at annual report for 1876. 508.07

Total amount in treasury during the year. \$3758.12

DISBURSEMENTS.

By four currency drafts sent to Langdon S. Ward, Treasurer A. B. C. F. M., \$2715.50 gold.	\$2599.74
By amount paid for expenses of Our Column in THE PACIFIC for two years.	150.00
By amount paid for discount on silver on hand at last annual report.	6.10
By postage stamps and envelopes.	7.60
By amount paid to E. P. Flint, being amount collected for expenses on Mrs. Watkins' organ.	88.35
By amount paid to E. P. Flint, being amount on hand for Miss Rappley's organ.	52.00
By amount paid for copies of the leaflet "Thanksgiving Ann."	5.00
By amount of collection at this annual meeting to the Home Missionary Society.	80.15

Total expenditures during the year. \$3993.91
Balance on hand. 819.21

There has also been received from a friend for the "Brussa Home Fund," \$1000—\$750 of which is a note, with security, payable within two years with interest, and \$250 cash. Also three other donations to same fund, amounting to \$35, making a total cash on hand belonging to that fund \$285, which is included in the above report.

Mrs. R. E. Cole, Treasurer.

Y. M. C. A. NOTES.—There are 112 Associations in Holland.—The Boston Association now numbers 1,870 members, an increase since June 1st, of 266.

—There are in Scotland, according to the report of the Executive Committee at the seventh annual Conference, 67 Associations, with a membership of 12,053.—The attendance of readers at the rooms of the Altoona, Pa., Railroad Branch, for the month of September, was 1,038; at religious services, 705. Total in attendance, 1,743.



Complete Triumph

AT THE CENTENNIAL,
As shown by the figures of the judges, which are the fundamental basis of all awards.

	Bristow.	Kupka.	Oliver.	Schled-mayer.
Tone	6	6	6	6
Equality	6	6	6	6
Quality	6	6	6	6
Touch	6	6	6	6
Total	24	24	24	24

Out of a possible 96.

Thus the Weber Piano received 95 out of a possible 96, while the highest number reached by any other of the forty manufacturers who competed, was only 94 out of a possible 96; and a juror adds: "Weber's Pianos are unquestionably the BEST PIANOS on exhibition. Weber's Grand Piano was the MOST WONDERFUL PIANO I EVER TOUCHED OR HEARD," and Weber Pianos must be recognized beyond controversy as the "Standard for Excellence in every particular."

UNDOUBTEDLY SUPERIOR to those of the American Manufacturers claiming the first prize at London, Paris and Vienna.

SOLD ON INSTALLMENTS
Of \$100 or more cash, balance \$25 per month, with interest.

SHERMAN, HYDE & CO.
Pacific Coast Agents for the WEBER PIANO, and the celebrated
STANDARD ORGAN,
Manufactured by Falcouet, Feltgen & Co., New York
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Musio Dealers,
CORNER OF KEARNY AND SUTTER STS.,
San Francisco.

Home Circle.

Gleanings.

BY RUTH.

TWO PICTURES.

An old farm-house, with meadows wide,
And sweet with clover on each side;
A bright-eyed boy, who looks from out the door
The door with woodbine wreathed about,
And wishes his one thought all day:
"Oh! if I could fly away
From this dull spot the world to see,
How happy, happy, happy,
How happy I should be!"

Amid the city's constant din!
A man who round the world has been,
Who, 'mid the tumult and the throng,
Is thinking, thinking, all day long:
"Oh! could I only trace once more
The field-path to the farm-house door,
How happy, happy, happy,
How happy I should be!"

A half-hour's reading each day of Bacon, or Milton, or Sir Thomas Browne; a half-hour's work at mathematics, has held to its highest uses many a day of many a woman's life that would otherwise have gone to waste and weakness. To be able to get out of the pressure and hurry of life, to stand aside, as it were, and see things in their true proportions, is one of the best results of education. Such reading or such study lifts a woman out of a daily routine; she stands above it, sees the end and good of it, sees how small the obstacles are that looked like mountains to her, serenely puts them aside, and does not allow what are considered the special worries of women to ruffle her dignity or cloud her mind.

The remark of the Rev. John Newton, below, deserves to be written on the tablet of every heart. "I see in this world," he observes, "two heaps—one of human happiness and one of misery; now, if I can take but the smallest bit from the second heap and add to the first, I carry a point. If, as I go home, a child has dropped a half-penny, and if, by giving it another, I can wipe away its tears, I feel that I have done something. I should be glad, indeed, to do great things, but I will not neglect such little ones as this." These little things are what we can all do, and we should encourage ourselves with the thought that

"The drying up a single tear hath more
Of honest fame than shedding seas of gore."

Rev. T. L. Cuyler writes of the Rev. George Muller, of Bristol Orphan House fame, thus: "I heard him in Dr. Biddington's pulpit on Monday evening. At first sight every one must be struck with his resemblance to the late Theodore Frelinghuysen. He is tall, straight as a brigadier, and has a countenance of singular benignity. His German brogue is rather agreeable. He told us the old familiar story of his 'life of trust,' and how wonderfully God had answered his prayers by 'putting it into men's hearts' to send him all the money he required for God's service." The old story was all the more interesting when it came from the lips of the devout worker himself.

There were two things in Brother Muller's address which delighted me exceedingly. The first was, that in founding his Orphan House he had discarded all the British tradition for great names, and instead of appointing a Duke or Lord, he has appointed "his Heavenly Father to be its President." This was a very characteristic step. But it occurred to me that if it was reverential and wise in Muller to make the Lord "President of the Orphan institution," it was equally wise in the Lord to entrust its practical management to so shrewd a financier, and sagacious philanthropist as George Muller. The whole success of the enterprise at Bristol is due to a happy combination of divine oversight with human energy and good sense. There is no miracle in the success of Mr. Muller's efforts. He simply believes in God with the filial faith of a child. And then he lays hold of God's work with all the energy and sagacity of a sensible man, and God prospers his undertakings.

The second remark of Brother Muller, to which I wished to shout Amen was this: "I determined, from the outset, never to run one dollar into debt. Not a building was put up, or an article purchased until I had the money in hand." Would George Muller! Would that he would go through the length and breadth of our land, and preach a crusade against the abominable and demoralizing depravity of debt! While he is proclaiming the duty and the delight of trusting God implicitly, let him also proclaim that it is equally wise not to trust man, when the man has not got either money or "gumption."

For one, I rejoice in the good patriarch's visit to America. He is a beautiful character. He has achieved a wonderful work. He has taught 38,000 children, distributed a half-million of

Bibles and numberless tracts, and provided a Home for 4500 orphans, besides sustaining 190 missionaries! When one devout, earnest truster in Providence can accomplish such results, the rest of us ought to feel ashamed of ourselves that we are doing so little.

A MOTHER'S DIARY.

Morning! Baby on the floor,
Making for the fender;
Sunlight seems to make it sneeze,
Baby "on a bender!"
All the spoons upset and gone,
Chairs drawn up to file,
Harnessed strings all strung across,
Ought to make one smile.
Apron clean, curls smooth, eyes blue,
(How these charms will dwindle!)
For I rather think—don't you?
Baby "is a swindle."

Noon! A tangled silken floss
Getting in blue eyes;
Aprons that will not keep clean,
If a baby tries!
One blue shoe untied, and one
Underneath the table;
Chairs gone mad, and blocks and toys,
Well as they are able;
Baby in a high chair, too
Yelling for his dinner.
Spoon in mouth, "I think—don't you?"
Baby "is a swindle."

Night! Chairs all set back again,
Blocks and spoons in order;
One blue shoe beneath a mat
Tells of a marauder;
Apron folded on the chair,
Plaid dress torn and wrinkled,
Two pink feet kicked pretty bare,
Little fat knees crinkled;
In his crib, and conquered, too,
By sleep, best evan gel;
Now, I surely think—don't you?
Baby is an angel!

—Bertha Sibley Scranton.

Thelwall thought it very unfair to influence a child's mind by inculcating any opinions before it should come to years of discretion and be able to choose for itself. I showed him my garden, and told him it was my botanical garden. "How so?" said he, "it is covered with weeds." "Oh," I replied, "that is because it has not come to its age of discretion and choice. The weeds, you see, have taken the liberty to grow, and I thought it unfair to prejudice the soil toward roses and strawberries."—[Coleridge.

A young lady whose personal charms give her the right to be disagreeable was present at a party, during which quarrels between husband and wife were discussed. "I think," said an unmarried elder son who was present, "that the proper thing is for the husband to have it out at once, and thus avoid future quarrels. I would light a cigar in the carriage after the wedding-breakfast, and settle the smoking question forever." "I would knock the cigar out of your mouth," interrupted the wife. "Do you know, I don't think you would be there," quietly remarked the elder son.—[Vanity Fair.

Story of the Engineer.

"Let me put my name down first—I can't stay long!"
It was a red ribbon meeting, and the man was a locomotive engineer, bronzed and strong, and having eyes full of deep determination. He signed his name in a bold, plain hand, tied a red ribbon in his button hole, and as he left the hall he said:

"As the Lord looks down upon me,
I'll never touch liquor again."
"Have you been a hard drinker?" queried a man who walked beside the engineer.

"No. Fact is, I was never drunk in my life. I've swallowed considerable whiskey, but I never went far enough to get drunk. I shouldn't miss it, or be the worse off for an hour, if all the intoxicating drink in the world was drained into the ocean."

"But you seemed eager to sign the pledge."
"So I was, and I'll keep it through thick and thin, and talk temperance to every man on the road."

"You must have strong reasons?"
"Well, if you'll walk down to the depot, I'll tell you a story on the way. It hasn't been in the papers, and only a few of us know the facts. You know I run the night express on the B—road. We always have at least two sleepers and a coach, and sometimes we have as many as two hundred passengers. It's a good road, level as a floor, and pretty straight, though there is a bad spot or two. The night express has the right o' way, and we make fast time. It is no rare thing for us to skim along at the rate of fifty miles an hour for thirty or forty miles, and we rarely go below thirty. One night I pulled out of Detroit with two sleepers, two coaches, and the baggage and mail cars. Nearly all the berths in both sleepers were full, and most of the seats in the coaches were occupied. It was a dark night, threatening all the time to rain, and a lone-some wind whistled around the cab as we left the city behind. We were seven-teen minutes late, and that meant fast time all the way through."

"Well," he continued after a moment, "everything run along all right up to midnight. The main track was kept clear for us; the engine was in good spirits, and we ran into D—as smooth as you please. The express coming east should meet us fifteen miles west of D—, but the operator at the station had failed to receive his usual report from below. That was strange, and yet it was not, and after a little consultation the conductor sent me ahead. We were to keep the main track; while the other trains would run in on the side-track. Night after night our time had been so close that we did not keep them waiting over two minutes, and were generally in sight when they switched in."

"When we left D—we went ahead at a rattling speed, fully believing that the other train would be on time. Nine miles from D—is the little village of Parto. There was a telegraph station there, but the operator has no night work. He closed his office and went home about nine o'clock, and any messages on the wires were held above or below until next morning. When I sighted this station I saw a red lantern swinging between the rails. Greatly astonished, I pulled up the heavy train and got a bit of news that almost lifted me out of my boots. It was God's mercy, as plain as this big depot. It was the operator who was swinging the lantern. He had been aroused from sleep by the whistles of a locomotive when there wasn't one within ten miles of him. He heard the too! too! too! while he was dressing, and all the way as he ran to the station, thinking he had been signalled. Lo! there was no train there. Every thing was as quiet as the grave. The man heard his instruments clicking away, and leaning his ear against the window he caught these words as they went through to D—:

"For God's sake, switch the Eastern express off quick! Engineer on the Western express crazy drunk, and running a mile a minute!"
"The operator signalled us at once. We had left D—nine miles away, and the message couldn't have caught us any where except at Parto. Six miles further down was the long switch. It was time we were there, lacking one minute. We lost two or three minutes in understanding the situation and in consulting, and had just got ready to switch in where we were when the headlight of the other train came into view. Great heavens! but how that train was flying. The bell was ringing, sparks flying and the whistle screaming, and not a man of us could raise a hand. We stood there on the main track, spell-bound as it were. There wouldn't have been time, anyhow, either to have switched in or got the passengers out. It wasn't over sixty seconds before that train was upon us. I prayed to God for a breath or two, and then shut my eyes and waited for death, for I hadn't the strength to get out of the cab."

"Well, sir, God's mercy was revealed again. Forty rods above us that locomotive jumped the track and was piled into the ditch in an awful mass. Some of the coaches were considerably smashed, and some of the people badly bruised, but no one was killed, and of course our train escaped entirely. Satan must have cared for Big Tom, the other engineer. He didn't get a bruise, but was up and across the fields like a deer, screaming and shrieking like a mad tiger. It took five men to hold him after he was run down, and to-day he is the worst lunatic in the State."

"Tom was a good fellow," continued the engineer, after a pause, "and he used to take his glass pretty regularly. I never saw him drunk, but liquor kept working away on his nerves till at last the tremors caught him, when he had a hundred and fifty lives behind his engine. He broke out all of a sudden. The fireman was thrown off the engine, all steam turned on, and then Tom danced and screamed, and carried on like a fiend. He'd have made awful work, sir, but for God's mercy. I'm trembling yet over the way he came down for us, and I'll never think of it without my heart jumping for my throat. Nobody asked me to sign the pledge, but I wanted my name there. One such night on the road has turned me against intoxicating drinks, and now that I've got this red ribbon on, I can talk to the boys with better face. Tom is raving, as I told you, and the doctors say he'll never get his reason again. Good night, sir—my train goes in ten minutes."

Dr. Muller's Work.

The story of a successful trust upon prayer alone to procure the money needed to live and carry on a charitable object was told last evening by the Rev. George Muller, at Dr. Biddington's church, in Brooklyn. Every pew was

filled. The liveliest interest was manifested while the English philanthropist told his story.

Mr. Muller speaks with an energy that does not often accompany seventy-two years, although he does not descend to ranting. He is tall, of soldierly bearing, and his grey hair is well brushed back from a high forehead. His elocution is strongly marked with a German accent, but he speaks with the earnestness of thorough conviction. He is a native of Kropfenstadt, in Prussia; was graduated at Halle, and went to England in 1829. In 1830 he became a pastor of a small independent chapel at Telgmoth. He soon refused to receive any salary, believing that God would provide for all financial necessities in direct answer to prayer.

This theory he carried out in 1832, when a pastor at Bristol, and his only salary consisted of voluntary contributions, and at the close of 1833 four schools were under his control. He soon enlarged the scope of his benevolent enterprises, and, after hiring a house for an orphanage in 1836, by June, 1837, over \$5,000 had been voluntarily contributed. The orphans quickly increased in numbers, and in 1845 he began to pray for \$50,000, with which to erect a large building and meet current expenses. Gifts began to appear in December, when \$5,000 came in, and in the following July \$10,250. By January, 1847, about \$46,000, in addition to what was necessary for current expenses, had been received, and in 1850 his annual receipts reached in all \$40,000, which, Mr. Muller said, came without solicitation in answer to prayer.

He kept on praying, and in January, 1851, he received \$15,000; in 1852, \$7,500, and in 1853, \$65,500. He also received during the year ending May, 1870, \$189,375, with which 189 missionaries and 122 schools were supported or assisted, 2,261 orphans maintained, and 47,413 Bibles distributed. From October, 1850, to May 1874 he received in all \$3,085,000, by means of which 38,800 children were taught, 467,000 Bibles distributed, 50,000,000 tracts circulated, 4,408 orphans and 190 missionaries supported. The five orphan houses are vested in a Board of Trustees, but they have no endowments, as Mr. Muller's theory is that money will be forthcoming when needed. He is now pastor of a church with a membership of nine hundred.

Some of Dr. Muller's own words are as follows:
"I was brought up to be a clergyman, and after studying at a theological institute, I finally made up my mind to go to England, and came first to Plymouth. I labored there for two and a half years, and accepted a call from Bristol. After a time it seemed best, for various reasons, that I should have no salary, but should leave the matter entirely in the hands of the Lord. So, I said to the church in October, 1829, that I no longer expected a stated salary, but would leave it to their love to supply me voluntarily, just as they pleased to do. I have been going on now forty-seven years, simply dependent on the Lord for my necessities, both as pastor of the church and director of the institution, to which I have given the greater part of my time. But while I say this, it might be supposed that I had not the least income whatever."

"If any one supposes I have been a loser and a sufferer he will be entirely mistaken, for the Lord graciously supplied me with all I have needed, and, generally speaking, I had abundance; and assistance came not only from England, but even from Scotland, Ireland, Canada, and the United States itself, and from New York, so that in all parts of the world the Lord has touched the hearts of his people to supply my temporal necessities. So, sometimes I have been without any money whatever; generally I have had abundance, but sometimes nothing—not only all money gone, but a few times even all provisions gone; and then, in childlike simplicity I fell on my knees and asked the Lord to supply me, and often in the very moment of prayer there was a knock at the door, and there was some one with relief. This was not once or twice, but many times, that the Lord proved that though Elijah is dead, the God of Elijah is still living, and that in the nineteenth century he is as ready to answer the prayer of his children as four thousand years ago."—[New York Tribune, September 11th.

They are going to dramatize the Tweed revelations. An opera has already been composed about him—William Tell.

Who was the first auctioneer? Why, Abraham; when he put up Isaac, and at the Lord's bid let him go at a sacrifice.

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!

DR. VAN HUMMELL
No. 103 Montgomery Street.

NASAL CATARRH,
Deafness, Sore Throat, Bronchitis and Asthma.

Observations on the Nature, Symptoms, Effects, Treatment and Cure,
by Q. Van Hummell, M.D., 103 Montgomery St., S. F.

By Catarrh is meant an inflammatory disease of any mucous membrane. By Nasal Catarrh we mean this disease confined to the mucous membrane lining the cavity of the nose. This is the most frequent seat of Catarrh. The membrane lining the nose extends downward, and lines the throat, windpipe, bronchial tubes and lungs. We have two kinds of Catarrh—acute and chronic. Acute Catarrh is "a cold in the head," and most every person becomes conversant with this form by practical experience three or four times a year. Among the long list of chronic diseases which affect the human frame, chronic Nasal Catarrh is the most progressive stages of development the senses of smell, taste, hearing and sight suffer more or less, the throat and lungs become implicated, and the development of consumption is a very frequent result.

Acute Catarrh is a discharge from the nose, varying in its nature in different cases, and even in the same case at different times. It may be a thin, colorless, acid fluid, or a glaring, starchy substance. Generally, however, it is a thick, opaque, viscid, mucous-purulent matter, either sal-cop, greenish yellow, or of a deep green tint, occasionally streaked with blood. So copious and offensive is this discharge in many cases that patients feel as though their whole head was in a state of corruption.

"Hawking." Much of the false secretion passes backward into the throat, causing frequent expectoration, or a tough, viscid, tenacious phlegm collects behind and above the soft palate, in the passages between the nose and the throat, embarrassing respiration and creating a sense of irritation and uneasiness which gives rise to a constant and almost irresistible desire to relieve the discomfort by drawing the mucus or phlegm out of the throat so as to get it by the mouth. This practice, popularly known as "hawking," is characteristic of Catarrh, and proves embarrassing to the one affected as it is disagreeable to those around. Again,

The Offensive Matter Hardens And deposits in the membrane in the shape of dry, hard crusts, which in some cases accumulate to such an extent as to form, as it were, a plug in the nose, obstructing breathing and producing serious discomfort. Fragments of these crusts pass into the throat, but most generally they are blown from the nose with considerable violence in pieces of different sizes, either solid or tabular in form, and often bearing the exact shape of the nasal cavity. This condition indicates ulceration, which in time may destroy the bony structure of the nose and produce its subsequent flattening.

Offensive Breath. The breathing is always tainted, and sometimes so revoltingly offensive as to render the sufferer an object of disgust to himself as well as to others, and cases are frequently met with in which the secretions putrefying, give rise to a stench, which is almost insupportable, and sufficiently fetid to poison the atmosphere of a whole room. Thus the person affected with Nasal Catarrh lives continually in an impure atmosphere of his own production, and inhales the effluvia with every breath.

The Nasal Membrane is Thickened And congested, causing the nose to be stopped up, sometimes on one side, sometimes on the other, and often both giving rise to a disagreeable sensation in the head, accompanied by occasional violent and prolonged paroxysms of sneezing.

The voice is weak, indistinct, husky, or of a nasal character, while sometimes there is a continuous hoarseness and discordance. The sense of smell is generally blunted or entirely lost, and a singular effect on the taste occasionally results. The eyes are disposed to become irritated and watery, and to weep excessively when exposed to cold or wind, and a sense of weariness of sight is experienced after slight visual exertions.

Deafness and Noises in the Head. Catarrh is one of the most frequent causes of deafness. Scarcely any one afflicted with this disease for any length of time retains a normal acuteness of hearing power. With some the hearing suffers at first only at times, the ears becoming obstructed during each accession of cold, or stopped up while blowing the nose, but degrees of deafness occur more or less, and last longer, until at length the hearing remains permanently impaired. In others the hearing grows indistinct without the appearance of any remarkable symptoms, and the deafness increases steadily until all useful hearing is lost. Noises in the head, similar to the clanging of bells, the ringing of bells, the clanging of bells, the clanging of bells, and in fact every conceivable sound, often make their appearance, and add materially to the existing distress.

Cough of Variable Severity. Is the result of catarrh. Sometimes it amounts merely to a racking effort, productive either of no expectation at all, or simply a pellet of bluish-looking mucus. Occasionally, however, the cough is severe, and the expectoration is either alarmingly copious or so tenacious as to require almost constant efforts for its removal. As a natural result of this condition, there ensues loss of appetite, excessive dryness of the throat, and in some instances the loss of flesh is so considerable and progressive as to suggest the existence of lung trouble, and many cases of Catarrh that come under my notice have been regarded as consumption, and so treated by unwary and inexperienced practitioners.

Painful Sensations. The disease extends into the small cavities of the forehead and face, giving rise to a distressing sensation of weight or compression over the forehead, especially in the region above and between the eyes. Sometimes there is a pain obstinately fixed in some particular part, as in the temples, on the top of the head, at the back of the neck, or behind the orbits, and occasionally pain manifests itself in the face of so severe a character that it is frequently mistaken for neuralgia.

Effects Upon the System. The pernicious influence of Catarrh upon the system soon manifests itself in a variety of ways. The patient loses flesh and strength, is languid, unable to perform mental or physical labor with the usual facility, is nervous, depressed in spirits, timid, agitated and inclined to drowsiness; the memory is weakened and permanent impairment seriously threatened. The appetite becomes weak and capricious, and the sufferer wonders at when he takes into consideration the large amount of offensive secretion from the head and throat which is continually being conveyed to the stomach by the drink or food he passes down during sleep, vitiating the gastric juices and interfering with digestion. The mucous membrane becomes so sensitive to unfavorable influences, and, in spite of the utmost care, becomes affected from the slightest cause, so that at last a mere breath of wind upon the lining of the nose and throat becomes productive of cold, and give rise to a serious disturbance of the respiratory organs. Thus the patient is subjected to frequent and repeated colds, and in a manner aggravating the disease by giving it new impulses, and attacking a larger extent of surface than its predecessor. In this manner the disease spreads from organ to organ, and invades the throat, larynx, trachea and bronchial tubes, until, encroaching further and further, it reaches the larger ramifications of the bronchus when a slight touch is needed to send it to the lung tissue.

Experience has proved that in a majority of cases Nasal Catarrh becomes the starting point of consumptive development, the disease being transmitted to the lungs both by a nervous connection and continuity of action, so that finally this cause becomes noted that Nasal Catarrh is now regarded as a premonition of the earliest manifestations of Consumption.

Method of Treatment. By the treatment which we have originated and pursued for years, with almost uniform success, a complete and permanent cure of this repulsive disorder can be effected. This we have demonstrated in cases, representing the disease in every form and in all its various stages of development. Our applications are made to reach the diseased parts in the most direct and positive manner, instantaneously penetrating every cell and cavity of the head and continuing with the nostrils, and in every part of the affected membrane to the healing action of the remedies employed with the most beneficial results. In this manner we have treated the most obstinate cases of Nasal Catarrh with complete success, after all other attempts had failed.

The following are the distinguishing features of our method of practice:
1. The diseased membrane is gently and thoroughly cleansed, and the most distressing symptoms, such as sneezing, are relieved at once, and the patient is enabled to breathe freely.
2. The hardened secretions are softened and removed, causing the greatest amount of relief to the sufferer.
3. The ulcerated surface is disinfected, every unpleasant smell is removed, and the breath is restored to its natural sweetness and purity.
4. The poisonous action of the disease upon the throat is neutralized and arrested, threatened consumption is averted, and a complete and radical cure is effected.
5. The applications do not cause the least pain or distress, and do not interfere with diet or business.

Four Cures in One Family. U. S. ASST. TREASURER'S OFFICE, 428 MONTGOMERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Sept. 24th, 1877.

Dear Sir: I take pleasure in hereby certifying that four members of my family, afflicted with Chronic Nasal Catarrh, have been restored to health under your excellent treatment. Yours truly, E. S. BELL.

Clergymen's Sore Throat of Many Years' Standing Cured, and Voice Restored. BETHANY CHAPEL, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Sept. 20th, 1877.

Dear Sir: Respecting the ultimate results of your treatment of my throat, I am happy to say that I speak with perfect confidence, but I am happy to say that the cure seems to be thorough, and the relief is so great, that I feel as though I had been freed from a great burden. My throat has been diseased for many years. About six months ago, in consequence of nervous prostration, I became extremely hoarse, and my voice failed entirely. I tried all the remedies I could find, but to no avail. Change of climate, rest and medical treatment had afforded some relief before I called upon you; but the throat disease seemed to be no less firmly seated than at first, and I began to fear that I would never be able to speak again. After your treatment I find myself speaking with greater ease and clearness than I have been able to do before for years. I also seem to be comparatively free from exposure; and I can see no reason why, with due care on my own part, I may not be in working order for many years to come.

Yours truly, REV. WM. C. POND.

Dyspepsia Cured by Catarrh Cured. COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL, SAN FRANCISCO, September 1, 1877.

Dear Sir: Some five years ago I became generally aware that I was suffering with chronic catarrh, and it soon reached my throat, and every time that I took a fresh cold my throat troubled me very much. In two years' time it reached my stomach, and produced what doctors called dyspepsia. In this condition I consulted you in April last. You said at once that my catarrh was cured all my other symptoms would disappear. This was entirely contrary to all that I had previously been told by physicians, and I felt that I was being deceived. Still, all else had failed me, so I concluded to try you. Two months you cured my throat, and my dyspepsia left me, and since then I have enjoyed better general health than for many years past. Very sincerely yours, O. DODGE.

Chronic Nasal Catarrh, with Sore Throat. OFFICE U. S. ASSTANT TREASURER, 428 MONTGOMERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO (CAL.), August 16, 1877.

Dear Sir: Having been troubled for some two or three years with that unfortunate complaint, Chronic Nasal Catarrh, I was induced to try your method of treatment for its cure by friends who had experienced its benefits. In a few days I was very much relieved, and after being under your daily care and treatment for about two months, have completely recovered. It gives me pleasure to acknowledge your skill and ability in the cure of this disease, and to recommend any one who may be similarly afflicted to avail themselves of your services. Very respectfully yours, L. A. BOWEN.

Chronic Nasal Catarrh, with Sore Throat. Dear Sir: I will give me pleasure to have you use my name as one of your numerous references. I am intimately acquainted with one of your cured patients, who had suffered much from Catarrh of the nose and throat for several years, and had been treated by some of the most noted physicians in New York city without success. Your treatment was entirely successful in eight weeks, and the patient remains well now. Respectfully yours, J. L. MARTEL.

Dear Sir: Catarrh can be consulted on all diseases of the Nose, Throat and Lungs from 9 to 5 daily (except Sunday) free of charge. Personal attendance necessary in all cases, and no correspondence followed nor desired. Office 103 Montgomery Street, with Joseph the Dentist.

Nasal Catarrh With Asthma of Three Years Standing Cured. 972 OYSTER STREET, OAKLAND, CAL., September 12, 1877.

Dear Sir: I have been a great sufferer for five or six years past with that terrible disease Chronic Nasal Catarrh, and for three years it produced a very severe form of Asthma, which even prevented me from lying down to sleep at night. I tried all the various advertised patent medicines and found no benefit. I left Ohio and came to California; the change of climate seemed to increase my disease. Here I applied to a prominent physician and he said he could cure me. I used his remedies for four months only to find that my disease was daily increasing. In this condition I applied to you, and your very first treatment gave such relief that I could lie down and sleep all night without any medicine whatever. As your treatment progressed so the cure progressed, and in a few short months I was cured. Truly yours, A. W. SCHENCK.

Sore Throat With Severe Cough Cured. COLFAX (CAL.), September 12, 1877.

Dear Doctor: For the past eight months my wife has been troubled with a sore throat, which you found was caused by catarrh. For six months she had a very severe case of Asthma, and she was much distressed. I consulted you, and at once told her that it could be cured if she could visit your office daily. She at once placed herself under your treatment and in eight weeks she was entirely cured. Wishing you good success in this much neglected disease, nasal catarrh and its results. These complaints seem to be but very little understood by the family doctors.

Yours truly, JAMES MAHON.

Gained 35 Pounds in Weight. COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL, August 7th, 1877.

Dear Sir: I feel in duty bound to thank you for the skillful treatment you have rendered me during the past few weeks, and I take advantage of this occasion to express my feelings of gratitude. I must say that I thought I once had but little faith in your treatment. I now look upon you as a master of your profession, and a treasure to the afflicted who may seek your services. My catarrh and enlarged, swollen and inflamed tonsils were cured by your treatment, and I have no more headaches and have gained almost 35 pounds in weight. Although I had tried many remedies and physicians, I have no person but yourself to thank for my speedy and entire recovery. Wishing you abundant success in your praiseworthy labors, I am respectfully yours, J. L. MITCHELL.

Catarrh of Nose and Throat Cured After New York Physicians Had Failed. Room 13, 636 Clay Street, SAN FRANCISCO, September 20, 1877.

Dear Sir: It will give me pleasure to have you use my name as one of your numerous references. I am intimately acquainted with one of your cured patients, who had suffered much from Catarrh of the nose and throat for several years, and had been treated by some of the most noted physicians in New York city without success. Your treatment was entirely successful in eight weeks, and the patient remains well now. Respectfully yours, J. L. MARTEL.

Dear Sir: Catarrh can be consulted on all diseases of the Nose, Throat and Lungs from 9 to 5 daily (except Sunday) free of charge. Personal attendance necessary in all cases, and no correspondence followed nor desired. Office 103 Montgomery Street, with Joseph the Dentist.

Literary, Etc.

NOTES.—Some quite toothsome books are announced. By Prof. Fisher, of New Haven, "The Beginnings of Christianity"; by the late Prof. Henry B. Smith, a volume of select essays and reviews; by Prof. Bowen, of Harvard, a "History of Modern Philosophy"; by Prof. Smith, of Princeton, "The Final Philosophy."—Gerritt Smith's Life, by O. B. Frothingham, will be out this fall.—The "Memoirs and Letters of Chas. Sumner" are promised.—Sheldon & Co. are soon to put in press a new edition of Muller's "Life of Trust," brought down five years later, including an account of his two years' work on the continent, and his visit in America, prepared by Prof. E. P. Thwing, of Brooklyn.

RECEIVED.—"Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal," edited by Dr. Henry Gibbons and Henry Gibbons, Jr.—"Southern California Horticulturist," published monthly by the Southern California Horticultural Society, Los Angeles, Cal. L. M. Holt, editor. 80 pp.

DR. BARBOUR AT YALE.—A Yale letter says: "Judging by the character of Dr. Barbour's first effort on Sunday last, he bids fair to succeed in the difficult task of reaching a student congregation. He has the fine culture of the scholar, united with that Scotch manliness and earnestness which made Drs. Taylor and Hall such influential preachers in the college pulpit."

HOMILITICAL AIDS.—Almost the only books we have been invited of late to mention are two volumes in aid of preachers. Both are published by the Religious Newspaper Agency, 21 Barclay St., New York.

The first is a bound copy of the first twelve numbers of "The Metropolitan Pulpit," containing carefully prepared condensations of leading sermons preached each month in New York and Brooklyn, outlines of sermons preached elsewhere; also other homilistical instructions." This periodical is edited by Rev. I. K. Funk. This first volume contains 209 double column pages. The paper is good, the type small but clear. The subscription price is \$1.00. We have found not a few hints. A preacher cannot help having a kind of curious interest in seeing how the city ministers handle the weekly themes on which they discourse.

The second of these homilistical aids is "The Homilist," conducted by David Thomas, D.D. Dr. Thomas has conducted this monthly for twelve years, at least. The publication has reached the 37th volume. It contains homilies, homilistic sketches, Biblical criticisms, gems of thought, scientific facts used as symbols, plans on various texts, and illustrations of religious thoughts. This volume contains six monthly numbers. It is reprinted from the English edition.

The same publishing house sends us four of the lectures of Joseph Cook, stitched together. But we presume most of our clergymen will want to get the full and authorized volumes now publishing in Boston, the first of which, on Biology, is already out. We notice that "The Independent" offers these lectures as a premium for subscription to that journal. That journal, also, as well as "The Advance," announces verbatim reports of the present winter's course of lectures, as also of R. W. Dale's lectures, at Yale Seminary. The Boston weekly "Advertiser," which contains the revised reports, may be had for \$2.00 a year.

The October number of "The Metropolitan Pulpit and Homilist Monthly" is before us. It has "condensations" from Leonard Bacon, E. P. Ingerson, J. Hyatt Smith, Geo. Muller, S. H. Tyng, Jr., W. Ormiston, S. Colcord, W. Hoyt, and T. L. Cuyler; also of W. H. H. Murray, G. Minkie, London; P. S. Davis, Pomeroy, O.; E. German; short plans from a dozen German graduates; plan of a children's sermon, from W. H. Booth, of a sermon by Fenelon; hints to preachers, criticisms on sermonizing, etc. We understand very well what a base use some might be disposed to make of such helps. But we cannot help thinking that such a monthly might be a real stimulant to thought. \$2.00 a year; published as above. The same house publish "The Complete Preacher," which gives sermons in full, and is furnished at the same price. Our judgment would be in favor of combining both in one issue.

We also receive "The People's Pulpit," which gives the weekly discourses of the younger Dr. Tyng. Monthly; \$3.00 a year. W. B. Mucklord, New York.

"Meditate upon these things: give thyself wholly to them."

Women are not born politicians, and they can pack a trunk better than they could a convention.

Beauty and Taste in the House.

A reaction was inevitable against the foolish excesses of the oddity-hunters and the *bric-a-brac* lunatics. Nevertheless, pretty things are better than homely ones, and every home should call out the taste, the thought, and the love of the beautiful in its inmates. The "becoming" is no longer of less esteem than the "stylish"; and homes are fitting up everywhere in flagrant and still triumphant disregard of the edicts of both Mrs. Grundy and the house-mil-liners of all degrees.

The idea is boldly advanced, in many quarters, that the prime object of a chair, for example, is to support one with as much comfort, and in as near an approach to positive luxury, as the brains of the maker and the knowledge and sense of the owner can devise. In fifty years from now the slimy, narrow, upright, uncomfortable, be-carved and be-dizened chairs, designed chiefly for ornament, and failing in that, will be seen only in cabinets of curiosities, or in the collections of people who think a museum of old furniture a great triumph of art, and the highest evidence of "cultured taste"—and plenty of money!

The disease that prevailed some years ago, which might be called "matching" on the brain, is now of a much milder type, where it exists at all. The tables furnished—or ready to be—with two or three hundred pieces, all just alike in color and ornamentation, the rooms in one color throughout, and the general antipathy to contrasts and hostility to nature, are now the exception rather than the rule. Such a thing as the *personality* in a house has come to be recognized, and have a chance to express itself. The traveling foreigner cannot now truthfully say that the Americans in cities all live in houses planned just alike, and furnished by rival upholsterers in so nearly the same fashion that Jones couldn't always be sure whether he was in his own house, or in Smith's, of the next block.

The adornments in plainer houses—in the homes of the middle class—show the same progress to the path of liberty. The stiff, shut-up, sepulchral "parlors" are growing beautifully less. Open fires are being restored as luxuries that are above necessities. Carpets in soft tertiary tints take the place of the bouquet-spangled horrors of other days. Furniture for use and for comfort, instead of show, is coming into demand. The graceful growths of nature—ferns, autumn leaves, and living plants and flowers,—are utilized with finest taste. The serviceable but unlovely plain white table-service is being reinforced, if not crowded out, by pretty colored wares, of artistic shapes and odd conceits. Home decorations for pottery and china, beautifully done, are becoming very common, and helio-types, steel engravings, photographs and water colors are crowding from the walls the garish cheap splendors of the old-style pictures.

In a word, the American people are rapidly learning to know beauty when they see it,—to prefer the real and comfortable to sham and show. Long may their motto be, *Excelsior!*

Bluntness.

Among our friends, even in the society of our most indifferent acquaintances, we find it easy enough to restrain those blunt expressions of opinion which might annoy if they did not offend our hearers; but at home, in the family circle which comprises all we love best, why are we so apt to criticize and comment without due reserve?

Surely should we study the feelings and tempers of those nearest and dearest to us with as much care as we bestow on strangers, yet the facts are that we do nothing of the kind. We are too apt to lay our courtesy of speech, like our best bonnets, carefully aside for some holiday occasion, and to indulge in the bluntness that wounds, because "no one but ourselves" is there to hear.

We are reminded painfully of this common error sometimes, when we become familiar with some friends' household. Introduced into their daily lives, we find that the style of conversation has changed insensibly but most perceptibly.

In place of the gentle dissent, the carefully worded opinion, or the discreet silence, comes the harsh reproof, the uncomplimentary notice, or the vexing intimation which marks close relationship. Now, candor and perfect frankness are virtues of the first degree; but do we not mistake, and put *bluntness* in their place as a general thing? Is there any necessity, any excuse even, for telling the truth in such a disagreeable way? If you don't like Mary's dress, couldn't you tell her so without

saying: "That color makes you look as brown as a bun," or "How could you choose a stripe? it makes you look so awkwardly tall."

Such remarks will scarcely make any one amiable, while they will excite anger in very many to whom they are addressed; and not only this, but they will destroy your influence effectually. If you cannot suggest or advise without wounding or irritating, you will soon forfeit the opportunity of doing either, and you will have the mortification of seeing some one less capable, less truly interested, but more courteous, put in your place.—[Intelligencer.]

American Bible Society.

The stated meeting of the Board of Managers was held at the Bible House, Astor Place, on Thursday, October 4th.

A valuable accession to the library was reported, including an English Bible from the Rev. J. R. Lente, and an assortment of Scriptures in the Punjabi, Hindi, and Urdu languages, printed at the Mission press in Lodiana, and forwarded by the Rev. E. M. Wherry of the Presbyterian Board.

The foreign correspondence of the month included letters from Mr. Milne, as late July 28th; Dr. Gulick, of August 6th; Mr. Blackford, September 6th; and Dr. Bliss, September 13th.

Among the letters from correspondents in other lands, submitted to the Board, were communications from Rev. A. T. Graybill and Samuel A. Purdie, of Matamoros, making report of Bible distribution in Mexico, and asking for new grants of Spanish Scriptures; from the Presbytery of Rio de Janeiro, urging a revision of the version of the Portuguese Bible; from the Valparaíso Bible Society; from the Presbyterian Mission in Syria; from the Rev. T. P. Dardier of Geneva, the Rev. M. Prochet of Geneva, and the Rev. E. C. Bissell of Graz.

An appropriation was made to the American Board for translation work in Japan, and sanction was given to the printing of some part of the Bible in that country, with type, in a form specially adapted to common readers. Provision was also made for the distribution of Bibles to emigrants and among destitute persons in this city and in different parts of the country, by numerous and liberal grants to auxiliary societies and to responsible persons, as well as through the Society's agents. In some parts of the South and West, its colportage work is receiving special attention at the present time. The total grants for circulation at home and abroad amount to about \$3,000 volumes (including 174 for railroads and twelve volumes in raised letter for the blind). Besides this, the appropriation of funds amounted to \$2,750.

The receipts for September were \$28,492; copies of Scriptures issued, 48,300.

The Kind of Religion we Want.

We want a religion that softens the step, and tunes the voice to melody and fills the eye with sunshine, and checks the impatient exclamation and harsh rebuke: a religion that is polite, deferential to superiors, courteous to inferiors, considerate to friends; a religion that goes into the family, and keeps the husband from being cross when dinner is late, and keeps the wife from fretting when the husband tracks the newly washed floor with his muddy boots, and makes the husband mindful of the scraper and the door-mat; keeps the mother patient when the baby is cross, and amuses the children as well as instructs them; cares for the servants besides paying them promptly, projects the honey-moon into the harvest-moon, and makes the happy home like the Eastern fig-tree, bearing in its bosom at once the beauty of the tender blossom and the glory of the ripened fruit. We want a religion that shall interpose between the ruts and the gullies and rocks of the highway of life, and the sensitive souls that are traveling over them.

RENOVATION, NOT PROSTRATION.—Did any enfeebled human being ever become strong under the operation of powerful cathartics or salivants? It is sometimes necessary to regulate the bowels, but that cannot be done by active purgation, which exhausts the vital forces, and serves no good purpose whatever. The only true way to promote health and vigor, which are essential to regularity of the organic functions, is to invigorate, discipline and purify the system at the same time. The extraordinary efficacy of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters in cases of debility or irregularity of the organs of assimilation, secretion and discharge, is universally admitted. Appetite, good digestion, a regular habit of body, active circulation of the blood, and purity of all the animal fluids, are induced by this superb tonic and corrective. It has no equal moreover, as a preventive of chills and fever, and other types of malarial disease. To emigrants and travelers it is particularly serviceable as a medical safeguard.

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REMOVAL.

J. L. COGSWELL, (Dentist) has removed his office from 230 Kearny St. to the Young Men's Christian Association Building, 232 Sutter St., near Kearny, about one block from old office. The rooms are elegant, convenient, and well ventilated. Friends and patrons are invited to call.

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PLEASE LOOK AT THE LABEL.—Every subscriber can tell when his subscription expires. If you are not called upon for the renewal of your subscription to THE PACIFIC by an agent, don't wait, but just send the amount direct to our office. It can be sent by mail, either in check, post-office money order or registered letter, either of which is perfectly safe. Our subscription price is \$4.00, which includes postage.

SINGLE SUBSCRIPTIONS for this paper will not be received for less than \$4 a year. Any reliable person is authorized to get up a club of five or more old or new names at \$3 a year, to be paid strictly in advance.

We are informed that four or five communistic leaders are continually at work, in the various wards of this city, in organizing bands of "workingmen" into quasi military companies, and supplying them with arms. These leaders publicly threaten to hang certain wealthy persons, and to carve up the estates of others, just as soon as they can get 30,000 men, with arms in their hands, to enforce their orders. Very likely our police and other authorities regard these men as foolish and bombastic, and laugh at their wild and absurd projects. But is it a laughing matter? Are not these men educating hundreds to commit crime, of some sort, sooner or later? Are they not dangerous characters and nuisances? Ought they not to be put in prison and their meetings prevented? Have we no laws by which the schools of crime which these men teach can be broken up?

So far we can record only the first day's proceedings of the National Council, at Detroit. Ex-Gov. Washburne was made Moderator; Pres. Chapin, of Beloit College, and C. G. Hammond, of Chicago, assistants. Dr. Chapin offered prayer. The Moderator made a brief address. The Council sang, "I love thy kingdom, Lord." Committees were appointed. Dr. Spole, of the Woodward Avenue Congregational Church, and Dr. Eddy, of the Fort Street Congregational Church, made addresses of welcome. In the afternoon of Oct. 17th, Dr. Quint read the Secretary's report, making suggestions about statistics, which led to the appointment of a special committee on the subject. The statistics read were nearly the same as those in the "Congregational Quarterly" of last January. The report of the Treasurer, C. Demond, was read; and he was re-elected. Dr. Quint was re-chosen Secretary, and Rev. W. H. Moore, Registrar. Reports of delegates to corresponding bodies were heard. Then a paper, written by Ex-President Woolsey, on "The Bible in the Public Schools," was read by the Rev. E. H. Richardson. A Finance Committee was appointed. Then the roll of members was read, from the committee. At that hour the names of G. M. Fisher, Rev. M. S. Croswell and Rev. C. H. Pope, only, were present from California. A communication from the Ohio Grand River Conference, on "Sabbath Observance," was read and referred. It was rainy in the evening, but a full audience attended, and Dr. Z. Eddy delivered the opening sermon, from Hosea xiv: 5-7. Theme, "The Dew of God upon the Living Church."

It is "The Interior" that thus says a good word for us in all in general, and for itself in particular, when remonstrating against the position taken by some eastern writer: "It is not true that religious weeklies contain little matter as compared with political papers, nor is it true that they are less interesting or attractive. We will place the poorest of a dozen religious papers that we can select against the best political weekly in the country, and risk comparison for quantity, quality, variety, scholarship, literary finish, wit, brilliance, and general attractiveness—leaving the claim of morals and religion out of the question. The first-class religious newspaper, at a few dollars per annum, is the cheapest production of human labor. He who purchases it gets more of the products of hard labor than can be had in any other form; and he gets also more that is pleasant, profitable, permanently valuable in education to himself and his fa-

mily than can be secured by any other equal expenditure." Some of us out this way might have been too modest to write in that manner, but fortunately, our Chicago friends do not often go astray in that direction.

The anniversaries of some of the battles which followed the declaration of Independence have been celebrated this year. Last week, Oct. 17th, was celebrated at Schuylerville, N. Y., the surrender of Burgoyne, the British commander in the north, to General Gates. Thousands were in the place, and were addressed by Hon. Horatio Seymour, George Wm. Curtis, Judge Yates, W. L. Stone, and others. These are some of the closing words of Mr. Curtis: "Here, upon this famous and decisive field, let every unworthy feeling perish. Here, to England that we fought, let us now grown great and strong with a hundred years, hold out the hand of fellowship. Here, where the English Burgoyne in the very moment of his bitter humiliation generously pledged George Washington, let us in our hour of triumph, power and hope, pledge the Queen. Here, in the grave of the brave and unknown foemen, may mutual jealousies and doubts and animosities lie buried forever. Henceforth, revering their common glorious traditions, may England and America press always forward side by side, in noble and inspiring rivalry to promote the welfare of man. Fellow-citizens, with the story of Burgoyne's surrender, the revolutionary glory of the State of New York still fresh in our memories amid the thousands of her sons and daughters whose hearts glow with lofty pride, I am glad that the hallowed spot on which we stand compels us to remember not only the imperial State, but the national commonwealth whose young hands here together struck the blow, and on whose older heads descends the ample benediction of the victory. Here Americans stand and bless their memory: and here for a thousand years may grateful generations of Americans come to rehearse the glorious story, and rejoice in a supreme and benignant American nationality."

"What a grand title is that of 'the man of honor'! Who would not rather have it than anything kings can bestow? It is worth all the gold and silver in the earth. He who merits it wears a jewel in his soul, and needs none upon his bosom. His word is good, and if there was no law in the land, he might be just as safely dealt with." Something of this sort demands our thought, just now, when so many who have been trusted are proving themselves to have been unworthy. The fact that some who were esteemed honorable were not so, enhances rather than diminishes the value of the truly honorable man. Like the leaves of the Sycamore, the fewer the men of honor are, the higher becomes their value. But why talk of honor? There is little honor where there is no religion, and there is a world of honor where there is much religion. Exceptions, if any, only prove the rule. It is the lamentable lack of religion that permits the scarcity of honor, now so appalling.

A Painful Story.

It becomes necessary to make a statement in these columns regarding H. C. Walshe, lately pastor at Pescadero. We can not do better than condense from the San Mateo "Times and Gazette," of Oct. 20th. It should be said, however, that Walshe came to this state about three years ago, and was personally known to only a few of our ministers. He brought first-rate credentials, papers, and recommendations from Ireland and Nebraska. Rev. Hugh Carleton Walshe, A.M., has been in charge of the Congregational Churches in Pescadero and at Fairview, on the San Gregorio Creek, for a year past.

One day last week he went into Garretson's store and ordered a can of oil. As he traded there regularly, this was all right, and the salesman went into a rear store-room to get the article, and brought it out. As he emerged into the store Walshe jumped up, with both arms clasping his abdomen, and rushed out exclaiming, "the diarrhea will be the death of me, yet." The clerk went on with his work, and on going to the safe, a short time after, found \$600 in silver, gone. The matter was explained to Garretson, and as there was no one but Walshe in the store while the clerk was after the oil, a watch was set over all his motions. In the morning Walshe took the stage for San Mateo. Garretson took a horse and buggy and kept the stage company. At San Mateo Walshe took the train for San Francisco. Garretson started for the metropolis in the same car, and telegraphed for a detective to meet him. On the arrival of the party in the city, Walshe registered at the Russ House, and was shown

to his room. Garretson at once gained admission to his room, when the following interview occurred:

"Mr. Walshe, there is a slight deficit in my cash accounts, which I feel called upon to require you to explain and make good."

"I do not understand you, Mr. Garretson."

"Oh, yes you do. I'm out \$600. I want you to produce the money. Two men who were looking through the window saw you take it."

"Well that's wonderful, I declare. I have only half the money here, but I can tell you where the rest is."

So saying, he fished \$300 out of his satchel, and informed Mr. Garretson that the other half of the \$600 was concealed under his study table in Pescadero, where it was found soon after. The next day the churches received a gentlemanly business letter from their pastor, giving a detailed statement of their condition, which was found to be critically accurate, and ending with the simple announcement, "I shall not go back any more."

It is believed that, finding himself alone, after the clerk went for the oil, and observing the safe open, he took out the money, and had a part of it in his pockets and the rest under his coat when he ran out. The money was mostly silver, and bulky.

Walshe has been a good worker since he came here. Under his energetic action the church at Fairview was built, and the congregation there and at Pescadero kept in a flourishing condition. He appears to be a well educated man, claims to be a younger brother to a titled family; to have a large income, and to have a wife and family in Ireland. He had leased, and negotiated for the purchase of, a \$40,000 ranch, and was urgently begging for the purchase of another adjoining \$50,000 farm. He was going to establish an immense Female Seminary. But, with all his vast income, and his magnificent schemes, he was troubled with one serious drawback. He had no money. He was a liberal man, and while devoting all his energies to his charge, gave of his money when he could not afford to. He is believed, by those who know him well, to be partly deranged.

This case will afford scoffers new opportunity to talk of the sins of ministers. But such an example, and the comment that it creates, prove the correctness of the teachings of the bible, the everlasting power of Christianity, and the sacredness of the ministerial calling. Just now and then a preacher falls no more proves the wickedness of the class, than does the same thing among merchants and farmers. Walshe's flocks contain among their members some of the best and most respected and influential citizens in the community, and those men are no more to be ridiculed for the shortcomings of their pastor than any other citizens.

The Ideal, and the Real, in our California Mission Work.

BY S. H. WILLEY, D.D.

By the ideal, I mean the conception and the plan of the work in the beginning, especially as it existed in the minds of the leaders in the Home Missionary Society in the eastern states. By the real, I mean the experience of the work, as we ourselves have known it here on the ground thus far.

Let us for a moment go back in thought to the time when this mission work was formed. It was thirty years ago. The Mexican war had already put California under the United States flag, and as that war was drawing to a close it had become evident that it would remain there. And so the attention of the whole American people was turning towards California. And Christian people were by no means behind others in looking into its condition, and perceiving its prospective importance. The little information they were able then to get concerning it, convinced them that its settlement would constitute a new era in the religious history of the United States. They observed its location, and its general outline. They saw that a new ocean-shore was added by it to our vast national domain, backed by a fertile country, watered by many rivers, and covered over, some of it with forests, and some of it with the rankest vegetation. They observed the confuence of those many rivers into one great bay, and that bay connected with the ocean by only one narrow opening. Those things seemed to them to constitute the ground plan, in American hands, of a great future in all the arts and industries of life. They saw already what was to come. And, while quick-sighted commerce planned a steamship line to bring the population hither, Christians

planned a mission, in order that the Gospel might be brought along with the first comers, and set up the institutions of religion in the very beginning.

Their ideal embraced, in the first place, a new family of Christian states here on this ocean-slope, and then, that these states should be the means of regenerating the great Pagan nations on the other shore. "If we can plant here a people," said they, "with our civilization, our Bible, our Puritanism, our zeal for spreading what we know and believe, to others, it will be a direct and certain means of pouring light upon the Isles of the Sea, and the land of Sinim that lies beyond. It seems that by the colonization of this western coast, God is about to move forward Christendom itself, and set it down over against Pagan Asia, face to face—at the nearest point—where no pathless desert, nor other obstacle shall intervene."

But this ideal of the prospective mission work had hardly taken shape, when the strange news of the discovery of gold came over the continent, and astonished and bewildered everybody. There had been some rumors of the existence of the precious metals here before, but it was by no means believed that they would be found in quantities that would pay for work. But now the news of their abundance was authentic and definite, and very soon the interest in California that had before been national, became world-wide. In the revolutionized condition of affairs that resulted, the plans of the projectors of our missionary work were not disturbed, and the interest in them was only intensified.

"This is no such emigration as we have had before," we find them saying, "nor is it to be provided for by the same scale of effort as has been hitherto put forth. The lovely waters of San Francisco bay will suddenly grow white with sails, and the western plains will be striped with moving trains of emigrants." "And what of all this?" they ask, with a heroic steadiness of purpose. If there be found faith on the earth, hearts to feel and hands to work, there will be a response to the call which summons us to save that Pacific Coast from irreligion, anarchy, and blood.

It must be, it will be, the home of spiritual churches and regenerated men; and will send out rays of salvation across the great Pacific world that lies beyond. Such was the ideal, according to which our mission work was projected. In those days Milton Badger and Charles Hall were Secretaries of the Home Missionary Society, and on its Executive Committee were such men as Rev. Drs. Adams, Patton, Hatfield, Lewis, Joseph P. Thompson, and Abijah Fisher, Charles Butler, Seth C. Hunt, Dr. Alfred C. Post, Christopher R. Roberts, and Joseph Corning. And in the plan of this mission they represented a great constituency of Christian supporters in all the New England, Middle and Western states. And we can all bear emphatic testimony to-day, after our long experience on the ground, that their ideal of the work was adequate to the situation, and in harmony with the comprehensive spirit of the Gospel.

THE REAL.

But all this is like the review parades and proclamations before a campaign; whereas, the reality, in our subsequent experience of the missionary service, has been like the hard work at the front, in the day of battle. And there are reasons why this was more emphatically true in California than it has ever been in the settlement of any other American state.

The motive that brought men here, assembled them from many lands, people of various languages. But nearly all of them came with only one single purpose, and that was, to get gold, and return to their homes. Among the masses of strangers there were Christians; but as a general thing, they had no more intention of remaining than others. They were, for the most part, unknown to one another, and there was no place of assembly, where they could meet and become acquainted. There was not, at first, a Protestant house of worship between Oregon and the Mexican line. Nor could there be any general recognition of the Sabbath. And the mass of the people had no disposition to observe it. Almost the sole industry was mining and furnishing supplies to miners. Consequently, everything was shifting and uncertain, and nothing was permanent. Towns and cities with thousands of inhabitants grew up in the mining regions; but every one could foresee that their continuance was doubtful. And we now find that most of them have been utterly abandoned. In the midst of this confused mass of population there were no homes, no women and children, nor

was there the thought of bringing families here. At the same time that this state of things was utterly unfavorable to Christian work, it was most favorable to the prevalence of vice. No law existed then to restrain it. Gambling in every form, and the drinking of intoxicating liquors, seemed to be universal and perpetual, night and day.

Such was "the real," as we found it in 1849, and onward for some years. And what was worse, the test proved too severe for the characters of many professing Christians. Some whose departure from the east was accompanied with religious services and benedictions, and many bright hopes of usefulness, were never known here as Christians at all, and sometimes they were known as emphatically the opposite.

It was a great coming down from the high ideal as before described, to grapple with a reality so unexpected and unprecedented. There was, at first, no basis of permanence on which to found an interest in society. There was no expectation of remaining here, and of course very little willingness to invest in any public institutions on this ground. And further, it was very difficult to know where to plant institutions. All lines of travel, and locations of permanent towns, and centers of population, were things then undetermined. This condition of uncertainty was perpetuated by fires, and floods, by disputes over land-titles, and civil disorders. These were the literal facts of the situation for the first five or ten years. And after the experience of them, the wonder is that Christian effort was not utterly discouraged!

But youth was on our side, and hope, and enthusiasm. And the correspondence from the American Home Missionary Society and other Christian sources at the east, was always assuring, and encouraging. And then, there were some heroic Christian people in California, even at that early day. Gradually they became known to the few ministers then here, and to one another. They entered into sympathy with the Christian ideal with which our friends at the east looked upon this country, and many of them resolved to make it their home. As women began to come, many of them were found foremost in Christian service.

And so, little beginnings were made of Christian churches, and other similar institutions. And out of them, through varying fortunes, and difficulties which can hardly be described, have grown the many churches which are to-day leading the religious and educational sentiment of a great state. They have built them houses of worship in all the principal towns, and for the most part have paid for them. We have come to have over five hundred Protestant church buildings, said to have accommodations for two hundred thousand worshippers, and worth, in all, between five and six millions of dollars. Our own Home Missionary Society has helped a hundred of these churches, now growing in influence and usefulness in the principal places in the state. And though Christians are still the few, in the midst of surrounding masses of people who are indifferent to religion, so that an intelligent visitor from the East could truthfully say of San Francisco: "The Christian congregations appear to be rather the eddies of the strong stream of population on Sunday, than the stream itself;" still, there is such a relative gain, as one can see who has been here from the beginning, that the outlook seems now to be absolutely animating.

And not only are our churches getting solid foot-hold in this growing State, but they are taking an advance position in works of benevolence. The ablest one in our sisterhood gave, last year, five thousand dollars. Another gave two thousand six hundred; another, two thousand two hundred; another, seven hundred and fifty; and the others, lesser sums, in proportion to their means. But all are increasing in their givings every year, as they grow stronger. But yet, we must remember that the stronger churches are situated near the Bay of San Francisco, and in the few large towns. For many years to come there will be churches coming forward in the sparsely populated portions of the State, that will have to be helped. The settlement of the country has only commenced. Our entire population is not yet a million. We have room for many millions. And as they come, new churches growing up among them will need help. Not for long periods of time, perhaps, but for a while. The abler churches here, and the grand constituency of the Home Missionary Society at the East, will be responsible for this.

In view of the past, we ought not to be impatient with the progress the churches have made. The building of

States is never a rapid work. And this State has had peculiar hindrances in the way of everything good. But its foundations are certainly well laid. And now the work is about to fall into native-born hands. The time usually reckoned as a generation has nearly gone by, since the first comers reached these shores. These native-born workers will have many advantages over us, who were transplanted. To them, California is indeed home. In due time they will feel the inspiration that so stirred the hearts of eastern Christians, thirty years ago; and they will respond from these shores, perhaps, in the very language used on the other side of the continent, when the mission hither was planned: "This Pacific coast must be, it will be, the home of spiritual churches and regenerated men, and will send out rays of salvation across the great Pacific world that lies beyond."

Religious Intelligence.

The West.

The topic at the Club next Monday, will be: "The recent meeting of the National Council." Dea. S. S. Smith, who was one of our representatives at the Council, and who is expected to return home this week, was appointed to open conversation.

Rev. A. L. STONE, D.D., reached home on Tuesday evening of last week, and received a hearty welcome from many friends who met him on the train east of the city. His health is improved, but at present he is suffering from a slight attack of rheumatism. He expects to conduct the communion service of Nov. 4th, and resume then the full charge of his church.

The Trustees of Bethany church, in this city, have let the contract for the erection of a new house of worship, and its foundations are already laid. It is expected to cost about \$10,000. The plans were drawn by S. Babson, Esq., and seem to provide for both beauty and convenience in a measure which is even wonderful, considering the severe restrictions as to expense under which the architect was obliged to work.

Plymouth Avenue Church, Oakland—by some of its zealous young people—has started a mission school on the San Pablo Road, about a mile from its place of worship. The prospect of a good work is very encouraging. The mission school of Plymouth church, in the northern portion of this city, is flourishing grandly, and gives good promise of becoming a permanent and very useful institution.

We cull the following facts from the statistical reports of the churches in Oakland and Berkeley, for the year ending Sept. 1st.

FIRST.—Fifty-four members added, ten by profession and 44 by letter, giving a total membership of 422. The three Sunday-schools—two American and one Chinese—have an aggregate membership of 667. The expense of its own church work for the year, was \$9,173.96; its charities aggregate \$6,264.13. God bless that glorious mother church! From its very birth a giving church, God has given back into its bosom good measure, pressed down and running over.

SECOND.—Has 95 members, 17 of whom were received the past year—nine by profession and eight by letter. It reports 312 members enrolled in its Sunday-school. Raised for current expenses \$2,639.31; towards the payment of its debt, \$4,238.35; and for charities—to home missions, \$7.95, and to foreign missions, \$11.55; and for objects not specified, \$125—making a total of \$7,017.16.

PLYMOUTH AVENUE.—Also reports 95 members. It has received two by profession, and 18 by letter. There are 190 members of its Sunday-school. Its reported charities are as follows: Home missions, \$62.50; Foreign missions \$102.50; Chinese missions, \$7.50. Total \$272.50. In its own work it has expended \$2,246.64.

BERKELEY.—Home expenditure, \$2,332.18; charities \$150.15. One Sunday-school, with fifty-six members. The church membership, 53, four having been added the past year. There are tokens in this church of a deepening religious interest, and the hope of a speedy harvest brightens from week to week. Considering its proximity to our State University, it ought to be the object of special solicitude and special prayer, on the part of its sister churches.

A POPULAR LECTURE will be given by Rev. Dr. Eells, at the Presbyterian church, on Friday evening of this week (Nov. 24). Subject: "Lakes of Kil-larney." The Doctor's recent travels in Ireland have supplied him with much fresh information; and we expect, with his pleasurable and popular style, to

receive the full value of our admittance. The proceeds of the lecture are to be used for the enlargement of the Sabbath-school rooms.

Rev. G. F. G. Morgan has received and accepted an invitation to serve the church at Grass Valley another year. We were mistaken in saying, a week or two since, that this church had erected a lecture-room. This is one of the good things proposed, and about \$200 have been gathered as a building fund for it.

METHODIST.

The "Advocate" has a very pleasant paragraph relating the results of a revival at a small mining camp, seventy miles South of Carson city, called Pine Grove. Two years ago there was only one Christian in the place, but he was staunch and earnest believing. At that time, a preacher, himself recently converted, was sent there. The blessing of God attended his labors, and now there is not a drinking-saloon nor a drinker in the town. There is not even an idler there. All are busy during the week, and all are found in the house of God on the Lord's day. Not all are yet converted, but those not yet saved are prayed for and watched for hopefully. At Los Tablos, forty miles south of San Luis Obispo, a Methodist church has been organized, with twenty-five members. It was the result of a protracted meeting.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Rev. J. L. Woods has returned to Lakeport, where he has heretofore labored for several years. The Presbyterian of Los Angeles recommended Rev. W. C. Moslen for missionary of the Board of Publication in southern California; recommends more money from the building, and more home missionary aid to the church at Santa Barbara; received to its membership Rev. J. McLaren, D.D., from the Presbytery of Alleghany, and consents that the church in Los Angeles should settle Rev. W. J. McKnight D.D., as its pastor. After eleven years of service as pastor of the United Pres. Church in this city, Rev. Dr. Gibson finds his church to have grown from 48 members to 300. Only two of our Protestant pastors in this city are older in their pastorate than Dr. Gibson. The Woman's Missionary Board of the Synod of the Pacific reports receipts for the past half-year of \$1,402.52. Of this amount, \$300 came from Philadelphia, and \$150 from rents. How much was contributed in California does not appear. A lot has been purchased at Ukiah, Mendocino Co., and a Presbyterian church is to be erected upon it. Including the amount paid for the lot, \$2,500 has thus far been secured.

The annual report of the Pacific Presbyterian Union gives the following statistics for a year past, respecting the Presbyterian churches and Sunday-schools of San Francisco.

CHURCHES.	Members.	Added by	Added by	S. S.
Oct. '76.	profr.	letter.	av. att.	
Calvary.....	719	25	37	257
Central.....	..	..	..	48
Centennial.....	143	..	..	115
Emmanuel.....	..	..	..	110
First.....	211	3	7	223
Howard.....	349	5	15	225
Howard St.....	62	10	12	150
Larkin St.....	40	3	5	130
Memorial.....	38	..	..	44
Pac. Pres. Union.....	..	..	..	80
Oliver.....	7	..	..	57
St. John's.....	375	8	34	250
United Pres.....	275	11	27	125
Westminster.....	77	29	45	280
Woodbridge.....	59	8	8	270
Total.....	2355	102	191	2333

The total number of Sunday-school teachers is 321. Possibly some teachers are working in more than one school, in which case this total would be lessened. It is an interesting question which we should like to be able to answer, whether the ratio of Sunday-school workers to the total church membership is, in all denominations, as small as this. We do not know any reason to the contrary, but if it be so how vast must be the amount in our churches of unused power.

EPISCOPAL.

The following figures represent the first decade of Rev. Dr. Lathrop's services as rector of the Church of the Advent, in this city: services, 5,172; pastoral calls, not less than 8,000; confirmed, 363. Baptisms, 1,023; marriages, 580; burials, 742. Contributions for parochial purposes, \$162,983.25; diocesan, \$25,127.20; general, \$13,421.25; total, \$201,531.70.

Eastern and Foreign.

NOTES.—It is said that Rev. Titus Coan, of the Hawaiian Islands, has received more than 12,000 members to the church under his care.—The First church, Amherst, Mass. call Rev. Howard Kingsbury, of Newark, Ohio. It is surprising how many western men are called east of late.—Moody and Sankey are working at Burlington, Vt., and Whittle and McGranahan at Rutland.—Rev. Geo. C. Needham and Mr. Cato have begun work at Benning-

ton, Vt.—9,000 copies of the Providence "Journal," containing reports of the meeting of the American Board were published.—It is singular that the Hartford South Association cannot find a case against Rev. J. L. Dudley, now preaching for Mr. Parker's people!

—The New Jersey Association joins with that of Rhode Island in advising a discontinuance of the national council.

—Rev. Jonathan Leavitt, of Providence R. I., died Oct. 7th. He was 22 years pastor of Richmond street church in that city, but for 15 years laid aside.—Rev. A. K. Strong, lately of this city, was installed at Clyde, N. Y.—Joseph Cook is lecturing in Brooklyn and New York, besides at Boston.

ITEMS.—At last accounts Dr. Somerville of Glasgow, and Rev. Henry Varley of London, were laboring very successfully as evangelists in the chief cities and towns of Australia.—At the meeting of the American Board at Providence, R. I., it was stated that "Chief Joseph," who has just surrendered to the United States army, was "baptized in his childhood in the Presbyterian church."—When they were busy taking pledges of sums to be appropriated to the debt of the American Board of Missions, it was announced that \$2,000 was given by George H. Corliss, and a voice identified the giver as "the man who would not let the big engine run on Sunday at the Centennial."—During the two years of his charge of the Presbyterian church at Sodus, Wayne county, N. Y., the Rev. T. Dwight Hunt has preached over forty funeral sermons.—Eleven hundred persons were added to the Congregational churches in Wisconsin last year on profession of faith, and six new churches were formed during the year.—In the work of the American Board, twenty new churches and eighteen hundred new members this year, are statistics unprecedented and encouraging.

RAILWAY MEN SUPPLIED.—A Wesleyan gentleman—Mr. Johnson of London—observed that the men employed on the railways, and omnibuses, and tramways, had tucked a newspaper under their waistbands on Sundays. He resolved to supply them as far as he could with religious reading, and procured old numbers of the "Sunday at Home, British Workman, Day of Rest," etc. Stationing himself on a corner where there was a junction he offered the papers to the men. They were received eagerly and thankfully. The good work has increased, and now 450 men are provided with good reading on the Sabbath by Mr. Johnson, with the help of the men themselves, who cheerfully cooperate with him.

UNION CHURCH IN JAPAN.—The "Christian Intelligencer" (Dutch Reformed) says: The union of the native churches in Japan, gathered by the missionaries of the Presbyterian Church (North) of the United States, and of our branch of the Reformed Church, may now be regarded as virtually accomplished. This very interesting body is called at present "The Church of our Lord Jesus Christ in Japan," and we presume that this name, to which it is fairly entitled, will be retained. The government of the church will be vested in the Sho-Kwai, or Little Assembly, corresponding to a Consistory or Session; the Chin Kwai or Middle Assembly, answering to a Classis or Presbytery; and Dai Kwai, or Great Assembly, which will be equivalent to a General Synod or Assembly. These bodies will be representative, and elected by the male members of the church and the ministers, as among ourselves. The Constitution and Rules of Order have been compiled from those of Presbyterian bodies, and embody all the essential principles of that form of church government.

California Evangelical Society for Foreigners.

REPORT TO THE GENERAL COMMITTEE BY THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE FOR CORPORATE.

Distribution and visits by the French Colporteur for the month of October: Bibles given, 1; New Testaments do, 9; Portions of Scripture do., 5; Tracts given, 445.

Visits.—Protestants for the first time, 45; Catholics do., 225; Protestants revisited, 80; Catholics do., 75; Meetings presided—2 on Sundays, 3 on week days.

On North Beach the open air services attract more and more an attentive congregation. Some begin to attend regularly. It is my best opportunity to make a large distribution of tracts, which are always accompanied by some words of exhortation. Here it is that I make some of the most interesting acquaintances. My visits at the County Hospital are welcomed by the French-

speaking patients. They are very anxious to receive tracts, and accept most gladly the New Testament. Nearly all of them are supplied with the word of God, and prefer it to the reading of light literature and magazines.

When they return to the world they have henceforth the true Light to guide them. My visits are anxiously requested by two families, one of them French, the other Italian, who understand the French language. Our tracts have paved the way for inquiry, and now they read and study the New Testament. I hope they will soon be prevailed upon to attend Protestant service on Sundays. A Catholic who has been well educated begins to see that the Gospel is the true way to find salvation. He has asked for a Bible to read more completely God's revelation to man. A Pole also has made good use of the tracts, and understands now that the Gospel alone can make men free. May he soon find that he must be made free from sin.

Since our last meeting, I have made the acquaintance of the Rev. Mr. Shogran, Swedish minister in this city. He has expressed his thankfulness that we interest ourselves in the spiritual welfare of the Scandinavians. I am rejoiced to have found an opening to circulate tracts and New Testaments among that section of our foreign population. A Swedish lady has volunteered to visit her country people, and is zealously engaged in circulating Christian literature. She did not know that tracts and the word of God in her native tongue were to be found here.

Let us thank God that, in His mercy, our Society has already been useful in some degree. May these first fruits be only the harbingers of much more that shall follow for the glory of Christ, and the benefit of our fellow creatures.

ED. VERRIE.

Chairman of the Committee on Colportage.

THE Mission of Idaho, City, Idaho, in Central Idaho, the Capital of the Territory, together with the new Mission in Alaska, gives the Board of Home Missions a foothold in every Territory in the United States.

Married.

KITTS—TOMPKINS.—At the Congregational church, Grass Valley, Nevada County, Cal., Oct. 24th, 1877, by the Rev. G. F. G. Morgan, Charles W. Kitts and Emma D. Tompkins, both of Grass Valley.

Special Notices.

WANTED.—Agents male and female to sell Pictures everywhere. One agent alone has retailed over 15,000, and is still at work. WHITNEY & Co., Norwich, Conn.

BEAUTIFUL ORNAMENTS.—There is, without doubt, more happiness furnished and kindly feeling produced by photography than any thing else in the world. The home that is not adorned with portraits of relatives and friends is a dreary waste, no matter how many elegant features it may possess. So beautiful now are the productions of the art that when handsomely framed they constitute the best room ornaments that can be procured. This is especially the case when the portraits have been taken at Morse's well-known Palace of Art, at 417 Montgomery street, for all the styles produced at this establishment are unsurpassed in beauty and finish. Photograph artists do not lack in this city, but the studio which turns out the best and most beautifully finished pictures is unquestionably that of Mr. G. D. Morse. The purity of their style and the excellence of their likenesses have won for Mr. Morse the deserved reputation of being the first artist in his line on the Pacific coast.

HANDSOME PICTURES FREE.—Two elegant 6x8 Chromos, worthy to adorn the walls of any home, and a three months' trial of LEISURE HOURS, a charming 16-page literary paper, full of the best stories, poetry, wit, etc., sent free to any one sending fifteen cents (stamps taken) to pay mailing expenses. Money returned to those not satisfied they get double value. J. L. Patten & Co., publishers, 102 Williams street, N. Y. News dealers sell LEISURE HOURS, price seven cents. 2t oct24-nov9

GIVEN AWAY.—A superb pair of 6x8 Chromos, worthy to frame and adorn any home, and a three months' subscription to LEISURE HOURS, a charming 16-page literary paper, full of the choicest stories, poetry, etc., sent free to all sending fifteen cents (stamps taken) to pay postage. The publishers J. L. Patten & Co., 102 Williams street, N. Y., guarantee every one double value of money sent. News dealers sell LEISURE HOURS, price seven cents. 2t oct24-nov9

To the Readers of the Pacific!

You are all invited to call or send your orders to 55 Third St., San Francisco.

I have there opened a retail store, in connection with my wholesale business, for the sale of unadorned

Coffees, Teas & Spices.

Every article shall be just what it professes to be, and what the public expect by the name under which it is sold. My motto is: No adulteration; no deception; full measure, and every article of the highest excellence. I have fitted up, at great expense, a new hot air engine, with mills attached, and you can have your coffee ground in the most improved style, at a moment's notice. Goods delivered to all parts of the city, free of charge.

ADAM H. MURPHY, Continental Coffee and Spice Mills, 22nov77 55 Third street, S. F.

New Advertisements.

MUSIC LESSONS.

W. J. MACDOUGALL, Professor of Music, Organist of St. Paul's Church, OAKLAND. Receives pupils for instruction in all branches of music. Piano scholars are taught according to the most approved Modern German School. A few pupils taken for vocal culture. Residence corner 17th and Webster streets, next to St. Paul's Church, OAKLAND.

EDWARD DILLON, Chronometer AND Watchmaker, 508 BATTERY ST., S. F. Opposite Custom House and Post Office. Watches and Clocks of all constructions Repaired.

Owing to the great popularity and merited worth of the DECKER BROS. Pianos, unprincipled parties in this city are selling cheap pianos under the name of "Decker," "Decker & Co.," "Decker Bros," etc., etc. Avoid all such bogus instruments and those who deal in them.

DECKER BROTHERS. PIANOS, KOHLER & CHASE, AGENTS, 633 & 635 CLAY STREET San Francisco.

All genuine DECKER BROTHERS' PIANOS have their name in front on the Pianos above the keys, viz: DECKER BROTHERS' New York. In all genuine DECKER BROTHERS' Square Pianos the following words appear, cast upon the iron plate on the inner left hand side of the instrument: DECKER BROTHERS' Patent June 2, 1865.

ALBERT C. NYE, Importer and dealer in all kinds of Picture Frames, Fine Engravings, Photographs, &c. Also, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in SEA MOSSES

From the Pacific Coast, tastefully arranged in ALBUMS, WREATHS, BOQUETS, CROSSES, etc., or sold in bulk, as may be desired. No. 1033 Market St., nr. Sixth, (Formerly 908 Market St.) SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

DIVIDEND NOTICE. THE COLLATERAL LOAN AND SAVINGS BANK. Corner Post and Kearny Streets, San Francisco. DIVIDEND NOTICE, No. 14.

THE USUAL MONTHLY DIVIDEND OF TWO per cent. is declared, payable Sept. 6th, 1877, to stockholders of record Aug. 27th, 1877. F. S. CARTER, Secretary.

PIERCE'S PATENT. MAGNETIC ELASTIC TRUSS. This great invention is being adopted by the leading physicians and surgeons all over the land. We would respectfully caution the public against certain fraudulent and worthless imitations which are now in the market. Beware of them. Send for Illustrated Book and Price List. MAGNETIC ELASTIC TRUSS CO., 639 Sacramento street, up stairs, San Francisco. 22nov77

M. J. PAILLARD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

120 Sutter St. S. F. MUSIC BOXES.

Of all descriptions and standard reputation, playing from one to over one hundred tunes, with every shade of musical expression. Largest Assortment in America. Music boxes with changeable cylinder always on hand. The Sublime Harmonie Our newest invention: combines the Mandoline, Expressive and Piano-forte, with a higher and purer tone than any other instrument. The music-loving public is cordially invited to call and examine this beautiful and interesting improvement. Repairing Thoroughly Done. Our Repairing Department embraces workmen entrusted to M. J. PAILLARD & Co. will meet with prompt and skillful attention. 120 Sutter street, San Francisco, Cal. w28jan78

SOMETHING NEW.

IRVING'S JAPANESE PAPER CARPETING

Floors, Stairs, Rugs, Mats, Etc. Are fast supercedin all other Floor Coverings.

Dwellings, Offices & Vessels.

Price, 50 cts. per Square Yard. The Carpetings come one yard wide, twenty-five yards in a roll; one and one-half yards wide and thirty-seven and one-half yards in a roll; and one claim for them the following points of superiority over old cloth: 1. They are handsomer. 2. Have no offensive smell. 3. Cost about half as much. 4. Will lay smoother. 5. Are more durable. 6. The FABRIC or FOUNDATION is superior. 7. Cooler in Summer and warmer in Winter. 8. They will not crack like old cloth, as the six or eight BRIGHT OIL COLORS of which the patterns are composed are printed by hand, RIGHT INTO THE FIBER OF THE PAPER.

CALL AND EXAMINE THEM.

ARMES & DALLAM, SOLE AGENTS, 215 & 217 Sacramento Street, San Francisco.

THE MOST ACCEPTABLE OPERA GLASSES AT Muller's Optical Depot, 135 Montgomery St., Near Bush St., (Opposite Occidental Hotel) SAN FRANCISCO.

LEAKY ROOFS REPAIRED. H. G. FISKE, 919 MARKET STREET 11-28 OPPOSITE STOCKTON.

FOR A START!

As Sunday-school teachers are already on the lookout for the best helps to use in 1878, a plan is offered by which THE SUNDAY SCHOOL TIMES can be taken for three months on trial at a very small cost. The Times is a 16 page weekly paper. Among the regular lesson writers during the present year, in addition to the editors, H. Clay Trumbull and George A. Peck, have been Prof. Taylor Lewis, Prof. A. C. Kendrick, Rev. Newman Hall, of London, and "Faith Lathrop." Special articles on the lessons have also been given by many distinguished Bible students. The plans for 1878 include writers not inferior to these. HOW TO GET IT. If you will send your name and post-office address, to the address given below, you will receive The Times every week for three months. This offer is only for new subscribers (persons who have not taken the paper within the last six months); the regular price being \$2.15 a year. For seven cents additional, a specimen copy of the School's Quarterly will be sent. Specimens of the Weekly Lesson Leaf sent free.

THE SCHOLARS' QUARTERLY (issued every three months) is likely to be far more widely used during next year than ever before. Testimonials from the last quarter reached 115,000 copies. A large share of the best conducted Sunday-schools throughout the country are now using it in place of the ordinary question book. Its editors are determined that no effort or expense shall be spared to keep it in advance of all the lesson helps for scholars. Every superintendent and teacher in the country should examine it before deciding upon lesson helps for next year. ITS COST is 25 cents a year, or \$25 for a hundred copies a year. Sent by mail without cost of postage to subscribers. Subscriptions taken for three or six months at the yearly rate, under 10 copies, three months, seven cents each. To supply YOUR CLASS would cost—For ten scholars, one year, \$1.25; three months, 35 cents; for ten scholars one year, \$2.50; three months, 68 cents. If ordered by the year, they will be sent each quarter in ample time for use. The issue for the fourth quarter of this year (October, November, December) is now ready. Send seven cents for a specimen copy. Postage stamps may be sent in place of currency, if more convenient. Address, JOHN D. WATTLES, Publisher, 620 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. Please state where you saw this advertisement.

Taxes! Taxes! 1877-78.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a certified copy of the Assessment Book of the taxable property of the City and County of San Francisco, real estate and personal property (Subsequent Assessment Book included), for the Fiscal Year 1877-78, has this day been received; that the State, City, and County TAXES for said fiscal year are now due at the office of the undersigned, Room No. 1 City Hall, and the Laws in regard to their collection will be strictly enforced.

TAXES will become Delinquent on the FIRST MONDAY in January, 1878, and unless paid prior thereto, Five per cent. will be added to the amount thereof.

WM. FORD, Tax Collector of City and County of San Francisco. San Francisco, October 22d, 1877.

Montgomery Avenue Tax.

Notice is hereby given, that a certified copy of the Assessment Book of Real Estate, which is subject to Assessment to defray expense incurred by the opening of Montgomery Avenue, has this day been placed in my hands to collect Taxes thereon.

Said Taxes are for the Fiscal Year of 1877-78, and are now due and payable at the office of the undersigned, Room No. 1 City Hall. All Taxes remaining unpaid on the FIRST MONDAY of January, 1878, will have Five per cent. added thereto.

WM. FORD, Tax Collector of the City and County of San Francisco. San Francisco, October 23d, 1877

Assessment of Lands

BENEFITED BY Widening Dupont St.

Notice is hereby given, that a certified copy of the Assessment Book of the Real Estate which is subject for the payment of principal and interest upon "Dupont Street Bonds," as directed by an Act of the Legislature of California to authorize the widening of Dupont Street, in the City of San Francisco, "Approved March 23d, A. D. 1876," has this day been placed in my hands for collection. The laws in regard to the collection of the same will be strictly enforced.

WM. FORD, Tax Collector of the City and County of San Francisco. San Francisco, October 23d, 1877. 2nov17

Notice of Dissolution.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of Knowland & Doe, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. Charles F. Doe will continue the business under the name of Knowland & Doe, as heretofore. San Francisco. JOSEPH KNOWLAND. September 25th, 1877. CHARLES F. DOE.

I, the undersigned, hereby certify that I am transacting the business of General Dealer in Lumber, in this State, under the name of Knowland & Doe; that my principal place of business is the city and county of San Francisco, and that I am alone interested in the business. Dated San Francisco, October 4th, 1877. CHARLES FRANKLIN DOE, Residing in the city and county of San Francisco.

Acknowledged before Samuel S. Murry, notary public, this fourth day of October, A. D. 1877. Endorsed. Filed, Oct. 6th, 1877. THOS. H. REYNOLDS, County Clerk, By JOHN F. FARRAN, Deputy Clerk.

HOUSEKEEPERS

Will not forget that at 524 Washington St., bet., Sansome & Montgomery,

Is one of the best places to supply your Kitchens with the best and most approved styles of RANGES AND STOVES.

Together with any other article of Kitchen Furniture, Plated Ware, Japaned Ware, Wood and Willow Ware, and the best of Table Cutlery. The Proprietor, J. J. VASCONCELLOS, Is always on hand to attend to his customers, and from his long experience the business feels qualified to give EXTRA SATISFACTION to all who may favor him with a call. TRY IT AND SATISFY YOURSELF. 103777

BANCROFT, KNIGHT & CO'S MUSIC STORE

AGENCY FOR THE KNABE, DECKER and IRVING PIANOS, for the PRINCE and WATERBURY ORGANS. Dealers in SHEET MUSIC and Musical Merchandise. 733 MARKET STREET. SAN FRANCISCO. 214oct77

Young Folks.

The Shepherd.

The Shepherd's voice is crying,
"Come home to me, poor child!"
He seeks each wanderer lying
In sin's dark, desert wild.
He left his happy heaven,
He left his Father's throne,
That sin might be forgiven,
And God with man made one.
He knew how sad a sorrow
Before us sinners lay,
And passed his life in sorrow,
To take our guilt away.
He bore the pains of dying,
He bore the bitter cross,
That, on his love relying,
No soul might suffer loss.
And still he wearies never,
Lost lamb, of calling thee,
"Come home," his voice saith ever,
"For light and peace to me."

Billy Buttons.

"Billy Buttons."
What a name, and how he startled us!

Four or five brisk wheelabouts in the air, and one or two somersaults equally rapid, then a quick lighting upon his bare feet, whilst with two dirty little hands clasped in front, and marked entreaty in his eye, his voice repeated his name in whining tones—
"I'm Billy Buttons, sir."

Where had he come from? Whom did he belong to? What did he do here? and where was he going? were the questions which rushed through one's mind with startling rapidity; but could, of course, only be answered by a slower process of less direct catechismal inquiries. After ten minutes' talk it was plain as a pike-staff that, young as he looked, and small though he was, "Billy Buttons" knew his way pretty well about.

"Do anything for yer, sir—old yer 'oss, clean yer boots, carry yer parcel, sell yer box o' lights, gi' yer in charge to a bobby, or sell yer a stunnin' flower for yer young lady; anythin', sir," continued the young vagabond, "to earn a honest livin'." And then, with a twirl which was perfectly bewildering, he cleared twenty paces on his hands and feet, returning in a similar fashion, and at length, after divers other twistings and twirls, stood straight again.

Of rags he had a scanty supply; of clothes he knew nothing, but in their place were the aforesaid rags and an abundant coating of mud. He *dressed*, when he could get any money, at Smike's lodging-house; but when he had not the pence, which was oftener than otherwise, why, he wandered about, or slept up courts. "Anywheres handy," he explained, "where the bobbies can't catch me."

Two years and a half of such a life had been already spent by this precocious youngster of ten years. Whether he had parents living or not it was impossible to tell. He did not himself know. It was a long time since he had seen his mother.

"Not sin' I bin on the streets: I ran away from 'er, 'cos she whacked me," was his terse explanation of how and why he became a "wastrel." His father he had never known.

Well, we took up this poor boy's case heartily, and devoted several days in endeavoring to search out the possible whereabouts of his mother, but in vain. The little lad gladly entered our home. Of course he was wild, almost untamable, as full of tricks as a young monkey, but singularly free from real vice, and evidently possessing the raw material out of which a useful man might, by God's blessing, be made. The streets are full of such as he. It is of no use our hiding from ourselves the fact that there are now, notwithstanding the operations of the School Board and various other beneficent agencies, upon the streets of London a number of boys whose ages are not above thirteen, and who belong, with more or less difference of history and experience, to the class from which "Billy Buttons" comes. And not only so; there is, doubtless, a far larger number—hundreds—of boys above thirteen who the law is powerless to reach, but who crowd the lodging-houses and market-places, and are in training for thieves. With a bad example before them, the sharp goadings of hunger within them, and under no moral restraint whatever, it is not surprising that, every year, we hear of a large number of juvenile thieves committed for the first time to our prisons.

Surely this ought to be checked; but it never can or will be until Christians are more fully awake to a sense of the duty as well as privilege which belongs to them, of drawing with the cords of human and Divine love those boys whom the law is powerless to reach.

William Green, of the Kellogg Opera Troupe—you may have known Bill Green—is down on the programme as Sig. Verdi.

"Going with the Crowd."

There is one thing, Boys, that is far more dangerous to you than to see a horse-race. It is when you make up your mind to cut loose from all restraint and "go with the crowd." You well know what this means; it means that for that day you will allow yourself to be governed by the impulses of others. So you join a company of young men about your own age, determined to do as they do. Some of these young men you do not like very well, and do not usually associate with; their moral character is not over good, and their habits worse; but you are bent on making the most of your holiday, or, as you would term it "having a good time." Of course, some one will stand treat, and you must have a cigar. Now, you do not want the cigar, as you never smoke, but why be unlike everybody else; why not do as the "crowd" does? So you take it, and try to smoke part of it, and try to persuade yourself that you are having a good time.

After a while the company thinks they will try a glass of beer. That, too, is something you do not want, and would never buy if left to your own inclination; but you have placed your neck under the hardest yoke of tyranny, and must do as the "crowd" does. And so it happens that when it comes your turn to stand treat, (this treating and being treated is miserable business) your companions take a notion to try a glass of whiskey. Now, that is something which your whole soul revolts from; you had firmly resolved never to drink a glass of whiskey yourself nor buy it for others; but you have placed yourself in a position where you must very well back out. You don't wish to be thought "small"; you have accepted of their treat without any restrictions, and of course feel bound to do by them as they do by you. As for the good resolution you had formed, it is a plant of too recent, tender growth to set before the "crowd." So you drink that which you had said to yourself you would never drink, and allow your money to buy for others to drink that which you had learned to abhor.

You will go home feeling thoroughly tired—as much so as though you had tried to do two days' work in one; yet you will try to persuade yourself that you have had a good time, and of course would be unwilling to admit that you had not; but still you know better. Then will thoughts keep coming up that you would like to push back. You cannot help thinking that you have not only done wrong, but have been wronged. The more you think of it—if you will allow yourself to think at all—it would seem but little better than robbery. You have not only been robbed of your money, but of those good resolutions which to you were pearls of great price, as they constituted all the wealth of your young manhood.

The Congo River.

Thanks to Stanley's pluck and energy, the well founded belief that Livingston's Lualaba was no other than the Congo has now been fully justified; and henceforth the Congo must rank with the three or four great rivers of the globe. It is to Africa what the Amazon is to South America, the Mississippi is to North America, the Yang-tee Kiang to Asia. It certainly exceeds the Nile in volume, and possibly also in area of drainage. Rising in the upland north of Lake Nyassa, it flows northerly through the great interior basin of Africa, until it reaches a point about the second degree of north latitude (long. 24° E) when it swerves to the westward, then to the southwestward, until it approaches the coast. Where Livingston was stopped, the Lualaba was a noble stream from 2,000 to 6,000 yards wide; after making the great bend near the equator, it develops into a still broader stream, from two to ten miles wide, choked with islands. At the cataracts, where the river breaks through the coast mountains, the stream narrows to 500 yards or less; then spreads out into a broad stream from two to four miles wide, with a current flowing about three miles an hour. The volume of water discharged is enormous; Captain Tuckey's estimate—2,000,000 cubic feet a minute—is probably not so far from the truth. At its mouth the Congo is a thousand feet deep, and the water has been found to be perfectly fresh nine miles from the coast. For forty miles out the sea is perceptibly freshened by the vast volume of fresh water poured into it. The tide is felt as far as the first cataract, 140 miles up the river. In its lower course the river spreads out into extensive swamps, covered with mangrove and palm trees.

The first successful explorer of the lower Congo was Captain Tuckey, who ascended the river to a considerable distance above the cataracts, when he was forced to turn back. His belief was that the Congo drained some large lakes north of the equator, and was a continuation of the Niger.

The next to reach the cataract was Captain Hunt, of the British steamer *Alecto*, in 1857. Six years later, Captain Burton attained the same point. In 1872 Lieutenant Granby's expedition for the relief of Livingstone ascended still farther, but was recalled in consequence of Livingstone's death. Cameron's failure to descend the river is fresh in the memory of all. He was forced to take a more southerly course to the coast by the opposition of the cannibal tribes, through whose territory Stanley's progress was a continuous battle. The German expedition under Captain Von Meyer, which started in 1875 to explore the lower Congo to prepare the way for German colonization, will probably be heard from through Stanley, when details are received of his hazardous yet successful journey. One important point in connection with the future of the Congo is already apparent; Cameron's scheme for the development of the Great Interior Basin by means of steam navigation is likely to be long delayed. The great cataracts near the equator, not less than those near the coast, must ever present serious obstructions to the commercial development of the interior. —[Scientific American.]

This Story Is Short.

"Write something that I can put in my scrap-book" said a little friend this evening. As she has always been a very dear little friend, and as she knows that we always yield to her wishes whenever we possibly can, we must try this time, also, to comply with her request. Perhaps a short story about her cousin and brother will please her.

The three boys sat in a row in the dining-room, waiting for Mamma to come home and dinner to be served. They looked quite serious, as though some shadow had come "o'er the spirit of their dream." At last Abby said: "I'll tell you what boys: I think Delia was real mean not to give us the apples. We haven't had any this afternoon. But we'll pay her up; we won't go on a single errand for her when she asks us." "No, we won't," echoed Bessie, but in a faint voice, as though scarcely prepared to retaliate in such a decided manner. Herman set quiet and thoughtful for a few moments, then said, in a firm voice: "No, boys, we will return good for evil, and that will make her ashamed; we will go when she asks us, and then she will be sorry she did not give us the apples." Abby and Bessie did not reply to this reasoning, and as we heard nothing further about the apples, we concluded that they considered Herman's policy both wise and noble.

In our New Testament it is said: "Do good to them that hate you;" and "He that will love life, and see good days, let him eschew evil and do good; let him seek peace and ensue it;" and again, "Recompense no man evil for evil. Provide things honest in the sight of all men. Be not overcome of evil, but overcome evil with good." One of these passages is found in the fifth chapter of Matthew; another, in the third chapter of 1st Peter; and the third, in the twelfth chapter of Romans. These and other chapters, both in the Old and the New Testament, are as full of good thoughts and loving advice as the honey of the bees is full of sweetness. If we would all study them thoroughly, and follow them closely, the whole world would seem once more like the garden of Eden; for all would become good and wise and happy.

For a genuine example of "Patience on a monument smiling at grief," get a glimpse of a fellow who holds a year-old boy baby in his arms and rocks the cradle containing a later edition, at the same time writing an article on the beauty of innocent childhood.

A movement has recently been made in England to admit the public to the British Museum, National Gallery and other public buildings on the Sabbath. But when the question came before the House of Commons, the measure was promptly put down by a vote of 278 to 87.

Our MILLINER—One of the most enterprising and conscientious business women of Oakland is Mrs. Bettman, the fashionable milliner of Broadway. Active, energetic, always alive to the wants of her patrons, her elegant store at the corner of Tenth and Broadway is fast becoming one of the sights of our sister city across the Bay; and with its crowds of customers and polite attendants fairly rivals the Post Office for bustle and business. We heartily recommend Mrs. Bettman to our lady readers.

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The attention to gentlemanly manners and correct business habits, and the fact that the Business Education is not confined to Bookkeeping, Penmanship, and Arithmetic, but imparts such broad culture as the times now demand for a high position in the Mercantile Community.

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The immediate notification of parents in case of absence of any pupil, and the pains taken to keep them informed of the progress and deportment of their sons.

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Address, E. P. HEALD,
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July 26-78.

Judgment of the Public!

During the past five years the public have carefully observed the wonderful cures accomplished from the use of VEGETINE. From its use many an afflicted sufferer has been restored to perfect health, after having expended a small fortune in procuring medical advice and obtaining poisonous mineral medicines.

Its medical properties are Alterative, Tonic, and Cathartic. These qualities make it the human system for which the VEGETINE cannot be used with perfect safety, as it does not contain any metallic or poisonous compound. It is composed exclusively of bark, roots, and herbs; it is very pleasant to take; it is child-like in its action, and reliable, as the following evidence will show:

Valuable Evidence.

The following unsolicited testimonial from Rev. O. T. Walker, D. D., formerly pastor of Bowdoin Square Church, Boston, and at present settled in Providence, R. I., must be deemed as reliable evidence. No one would fail to observe that this testimonial is the result of two years' experience with the use of VEGETINE in the Rev. Mr. Walker's family, who now pronounce it invaluable:

PROVIDENCE, R. I., 164 TRANSIT STREET.
H. R. STEVENS, Esq.,
I feel bound to express with my signature the high value I place upon your VEGETINE. My family have used it for the last two years. In nervous debility it is invaluable, and I recommend it to all who may need an invigorating, restorative tonic.

O. T. WALKER,
Formerly Pastor of Bowdoin Square Church, Boston.

A Walking Miracle.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:
Dear Sir:—Though a stranger, I want to inform you that VEGETINE has done for me. Last Christmas Scrofula made its appearance in my system—large running ulcers appearing on my face, as follows: One on each of my arms, one on my thigh, which extended to the seat, one on my neck, which cut into the skin, and one on my left leg, which became so bad that two physicians came to amputate the limb, but upon consultation concluded not to do so, as my whole body was so full of Scrofula; they deemed it advisable to cut the sore, which was painful beyond description, and there was a quart of matter run out from this one sore.

The physicians all gave me up to die, and said they could do no more for me. Both of my legs were drawn up to my seat, and it was thought if I did get up again I would be a cripple for life.

When in this condition I saw VEGETINE advertised, and commenced taking it in March, and followed on with it until I had used six bottles, and this morning, and this morning, I am a well man. All my troubles are over. It is a miracle to see me now walking and working.

In conclusion I will add, when I was enduring such great suffering from that dreadful disease, Scrofula, I prayed to the Lord above to take me out of this world, but as VEGETINE has restored me to the blessings of health, I desire more than ever to live, that I may be of some service to my fellow-men, and I know of no better way to aid them than to tell of the cure which I have received.

I enclose you this statement of my case, with an earnest hope that you will publish it, and it will afford me pleasure to reply to any communication which I may receive therefrom.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
WILLIAM FAYN.

Avery, Berrien Co., Mich., July 10, 1872.

Reliable Evidence.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:
Dear Sir—I will most cheerfully add my testimony to the great number of cures already received in favor of your great and good medicine, VEGETINE, for I do not think enough can be said in its praise, for I was troubled over 20 years with that dreadful disease, Catarrh, and had such bad coughing spells that it would seem as though I could never breathe any more, and VEGETINE has cured me; and I do feel to thank God all the time that there is so good a medicine as VEGETINE, and I also think it one of the best medicines for coughs and weak, sinking stomachs, and I also think it one of the best medicines for the liver, for I can assure them it is one of the best medicines that ever was.

MRS. L. GORE,
Corner Magazine and Walnut Streets,
Cambridge, Mass.

Prepared by H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

VEGETINE IS SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets.

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Or Sugar-Coated, Concentrated, Root and Herbarial Juice, Anti-Bilious Granules, THE "LITTLE GIANT" CATHARTIC, or Maltum in Parvo Physic.

The novelty of modern Medical, Chemical, and Pharmaceutical Science. No use of any longer taking large, repulsive, and nauseous pills, composed of cheap, crude, and bulky ingredients, when we can, by a careful application of chemical science, extract all the cathartic and other medicinal properties from the most valuable roots and herbs, and concentrate them into a minute Granule, scarcely larger than a mustard seed, that can be readily swallowed by those of the most sensitive stomachs and fastidious tastes. Each little Purgative Pellet represents, in a most concentrated form, as much cathartic power as is embodied in any of the large pills found for sale in drug-shops. From their wonderful cathartic power, in comparison to their size, people who have not tried them are apt to suppose that they are harsh or drastic in effect; but such is not at all the case. The different active medicinal principles of which they are composed being so harmonized and modified, one by the others, as to produce a most searching and thorough, yet gently and kindly operating, cathartic.

\$500 Reward is hereby offered by the proprietor of these Pellets, to any individual who, upon written, will find in them any calomel or other forms of mercury, mineral poison, or injurious drug.

Being entirely vegetable, no particular care is required while using them. They operate without disturbance to the constitution, diet, or occupation. For Jaundice, Headache, Constipation, Impure Blood, Pain in the Stomach, Bile in the mouth, Bilious attacks, Pains in region of liver, Dropsy, Dizziness, Sour Eructations from the Stomach, Bad taste in the mouth, Bile in the Stomach, Pains in the bowels, Internal Fever, Bloated feeling about Stomach, Rash of the Face, High-colored Urine, Unpleasant and Gloomy Forebodings, take Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets.

In explanation of the remedial power of my Purgative Pellets over so great a variety of diseases, I wish to say that their action upon the animal economy is universal, and not a single organ or tissue escapes their salutary impress. Age does not impair the properties of these Pellets. They are sugar-coated and enclosed in glass bottles, their virtues being thereby preserved unimpaired for any length of time, in any climate, so that they are always fresh and reliable. This is not the case with those pills which are put up in cheap wooden or pasteboard boxes. Recollect, then, for all diseases where a Laxative, Alternative, or Purgative, is indicated, these little Pellets will give the most perfect satisfaction to all who use them.

They are sold by all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle.

R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Prop'r,
BUFFALO, N. Y.

WOMAN.

By an immense practice, extending through a period of years, having within that time treated many thousands of cases of those diseases peculiar to woman, I have been enabled to perfect a most perfect and agreeable medicine that meets the indications presented by that class of diseases with positive certainty and exactness.

To designate this natural specific compound, I have named it

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

The term, however, is but a feeble expression of my high appreciation of its value, based upon my own personal observation. As a close observer, I have, while witnessing its positive results in the few special diseases incident to the female system, singled it out as the climax or crowning gem of my medical career. On its merits, as a positive, safe, and effectual remedy for this class of diseases, and one that will, at all times and under all circumstances, get kindly and in harmony with the laws which govern the female system, I am willing to stake my reputation as a physician. Nay, even more, so confident am I that it will not disappoint the most sanguine expectations of a single individual who uses it for any of the ailments for which I recommend it, that I offer and sell it under a POSITIVE GUARANTEE. If a beneficial effect is not experienced by the time two-thirds of the contents of the bottle are used, I will, on return of the bottle, twice the amount of the medicine having been taken according to directions, and the case being one for which I recommend it, promptly refund the money paid for it. Had I not the most perfect confidence in its virtues, I could not offer it as I do under these conditions, but having witnessed its truly miraculous cures in thousands of cases, I feel warranted in saying that it is a most perfect and reliable cure for both my reputation and my money on its merits.

The following are among those diseases in which my Favorite Prescription has worked cures, as if by magic, and with a certainty rarely attained by any medicine: Leucorrhoea, Excessive Flowing, Painful Monthly Periods, Suppressions when from unnatural causes, Irregularities, Weak Back, Protrusion or falling of the Uterus, Anterior and Retroversion, Headache, Dizziness, Sensations, Intermittent Nervous Depression, Debility, Despondency, Threatened Miscarriage, Chronic Constipation, Inflammation and Ulceration of the Uterus, Impotency, Barrenness, or Sterility, Female Weakness, and many other chronic diseases incident to woman not mentioned here. In all affections of this nature, my Favorite Prescription works cures—the marvel of the world. This medicine I do not extol as a cure-all, but it admirably fulfills a singleness of purpose, being a most perfect specific in all chronic diseases of the sexual system of woman. It will not disappoint, nor will it do harm, in any state or condition.

Those who desire further information on these subjects can obtain it in THE PEOPLE'S COMMON SENSE MEDICAL ADVISER, a book of over 600 pages, sent, post-paid, on receipt of \$1.50. It treats minutely of all the diseases peculiar to Females, and gives much valuable advice in regard to the management of those affections.

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Clothing and linen used in the sick room is disinfected, and diseases communicable by contact with the person, prevented by it.

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The Household.

Household Notes.

HANDKERCHIEFS WITH COLORED BORDERS.—To wash such articles, put in a pail of water one teaspoonful of sugar of lead or one teaspoonful of spirits of turpentine; let them soak in this solution one-quarter of an hour before washing.

TO CURE HOARSENESS.—When the voice is lost, as is sometimes the case, from the effects of a cold, a simple, pleasant remedy is furnished by beating up the white of an egg, adding the juice of one lemon, and sweetening with white sugar to the taste. Take a teaspoonful from time to time. It has been known to effectually cure the ailment.

DIPHTHERIA.—This formidable disease is comparatively manageable, if one fact is ever kept in view. The white secretion in the throat is poisonous to the blood, if swallowed, and you see patches of white on the tonsil, just behind the root of the tongue, you are sure that the diphtheria is commencing. Fill a tumbler half full of salt and fill up with water, stirring it until the solution is as strong as you can make it; tie a soft sponge or rag securely on a stick, and saturate it with the brine, and pass it well back in the throat behind the white patches, and wipe them off clean, bringing all out of the mouth. Repeat this as fast as they form. Of course, in extreme cases, you will always send for your physician, but many hours may elapse before he can reach the case, and immediate treatment is necessary.

THE MEDICINE OF SUNSHINE.—The world wants more sunshine in its disposition, in its business, in its charities, in its theology. For ten thousand of the aches and pains, and irritations of men and women, we recommend sunshine. It soothes better than morphine. It is the best plaster for a wound. The good Samaritan poured out into the fallen traveler's gash more of this than of oil. Florence Nightingale used it on Crimean battle-fields. Take it into all the alleys, on board all the ships, by all the sick beds. Not a pail full, not a cup full; but a soul full. It is good for spleen, for liver complaint, for neuralgia, for rheumatism, for failing fortunes, or melancholy.

TOMATO CATSUP.—A peck of ripe tomatoes; mash them down in a large pan in layers, sprinkling fine salt between each layer. Let it stand over night; then rub it all through a sieve; boil down to about one-half, skimming while boiling; then add the onions, chopped very fine, and vinegar and mustard; boil about half an hour, add the spices, boil a few minutes. When cold, add the nutmeg, bottle and seal for use. The following may be used for a larger quantity: To four quarts of juice add six small onions, two and a half tablespoonfuls of cloves (ground), one tablespoonful of Cayenne pepper, one and one-fourth tablespoonfuls of black pepper, three tablespoonfuls of mustard flour, one half pint of sharp vinegar, and one nutmeg.

TO PRESS AUTUMN LEAVES.—Press the leaves carefully between newspapers, taking care to avoid lapping one over another. The next day take out the leaves and dry the papers. Put the leaves again in press, and the next day repeat the drying process. This should be done three or four times, until all the moisture is extracted from the leaves. This is troublesome, but the result will be brilliant. If the face of each leaf, after the first pressing, is brushed over with sulphuric acid diluted one-half with water, the color will be still brighter. Do not wax or varnish the leaves, as it gives them an unnatural gloss. They can be made into sprays or garlands by means of the fine wire which florists use, twisted around their stems.

BAKED APPLES.—This is a very healthful dish, and may be made a very enticing one. Pare and core large, juicy apples, but do not break them in pieces; fill the centers with sugar, a little lemon juice, and a thin bit of the yellow part of the lemon rind; put a clove in each apple; lay them in a pan with a little water in the bottom; sprinkle sugar on the tops and bake. Baste them often, and when done, set them away to cool. Put them on ice if you can; the colder they are the better. Whip cream and spread over them thickly; send powdered sugar around with them. If you live in the city, content yourself by serving the apples with rich milk and sugar, or a boiled custard may be poured over them.

If you don't want to be robbed of your good name, do not have it painted on your umbrella.

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ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.
Rooms 2 and 3 Montgomery Block,
Montgomery Street, between Washington and Mer-
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Special attention paid to Patent Law.
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Wholesale Grocers,
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P 11an78

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THE ONLY RELIABLE STANDARD,
AND
Mills' Alarm Money Drawers.
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AND DEALER IN
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Corner First and Mission Streets,
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Marine, Stationary, and Compound Engines, Air Compressors, Quartz Crushing and Amalgamating Machines, Mill Irons, and Brass and Iron Castings of every description and latest designs.
Steam Engines and Boilers constantly on hand and for sale. 1Dec77

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SAM'L PERKINS, Agent. 1msy78

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IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
Monuments, Headstones, Mantel Pieces,
Table and Counter Tops, Plumbers' Slabs, Imposing Stones, Etc.,
AT LOWEST PRICES.
421 PINE STREET,
Between Montgomery and Kearny,
SAN FRANCISCO.
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Hot Air Furnaces.
The Best in the World.
Marbleized Iron Mantels,
Cheaper, Handsomer, and More Durable than Marble.

LARGE STOCK
And Great Variety,
At the Warehouses of
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110-120 Battery St., San Francisco,
And cor. 12th and Franklin Streets, Oakland.
oct1877

Condensed Eggs.
Use Them and Save Money!!

This new article, recently placed upon the market, consists simply of Hen's Eggs (Whites and Yokes mixed), from which most of the water has been evaporated; and being hermetically sealed, remain perfectly sound.
The Eggs thus condensed are canned in the immediate vicinity in which they are produced, thereby avoiding the deterioration to which Eggs are subjected when transported in the shell. So that, in point of fact, the Condensed Eggs preserved under the patent of A. R. DAVIS, furnish Eggs to the consumer, possessing more perfectly the properties of fresh-laid Eggs, than those ordinarily supplied to the city.
The Condensed Eggs will beat up into light froth as readily as Eggs taken immediately from the shell, and are equally as valuable in making Cakes, Custards, Creams, Pastries, Puddings, Egg-Nog, Settling Coffee, etc., etc.
ECONOMY. For Pastry, Bakers, Hotels and Restaurants, or for Families, or Vessels at sea, this article is invaluable, as there is no loss from breakage or decay, and a tin will keep for any length of time after opening; being sealed only for transportation.

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Wholesale Grocers,
AND
Importers of Teas,
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SOLE AGENTS.
18apr78

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CLIPPER PLOWS,
THE GARDEN CITY
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GANG PLOW.
Harrows, Cultivators, etc.
Manufactured by the Furst & Bradley Manufacturing Company.
MANUFACTURERS' AGENT FOR
Fish Bros. & Co.'s
Farm and Spring Wagons,
Side and End Spring Buggies,
Half-Patent Axle, Piano-Finished Boxes, and First-class in every respect, for \$130.00.
Fish Bros. & Co.'s Four-Spring Wagons, Fish Bros. & Co.'s Platform Spring Wagons, Fish Bros. & Co.'s Three-Spring Wagons, Fish Bros. & Co.'s Jack-Spring Wagons, Fish Bros. & Co.'s Half Spring Wagons.

Send for new Illustrated Price List. Just out.
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Manufacturers' Agency, 401 Market St.,
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1jan78

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310 CALIFORNIA STREET,
Manager Pacific Department
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Northwestern National Ins. Co.,
MILWAUKEE, WIS.
ALEXANDER MITCHELL, President
ALFRED JAMES, Vice-President
JOHN P. MCGREGOR, Secretary
Capital (paid up).....\$ 600,000.00
Assets January 1, 1877..... 877,198.42
Chicago Losses, paid in full..... 800,000.00
Total Losses paid since organization 1,566,513.00
Security to Policy-holders.....\$846,890.91

Amazon Insurance Company,
CINCINNATI.
GAZZAM GANO, President
J. H. BEATTIE, Secretary
Capital (paid up).....\$300,000.00
Assets January 1, 1877..... 935,162.71
Stockholders individually liable, under Constitution of Ohio..... 300,000.00
Making Assets equal to.....\$1,235,162.71
Liabilities for Losses, etc..... 121,607.64
Security to Policy-holders.....\$1,113,655.07

Fairfield Fire Insurance Company,
SOUTH NORWALK, CONN.
W. S. HANFORD, President
H. R. TURNER, Secretary
Capital (paid up).....\$200,000.00
Assets January 1, 1877..... 310,000.00
Liabilities for Losses, etc..... 11,137.53
Security to Policy-holders.....\$298,862.47
Loss Claims paid since 1870..... 568,000.00

Connecticut
FIRE INS. CO.
Established, 1850.
ASSETS.....\$1,369,843.83.
The largest assets in proportion to risks in force of any agency company in the United States.
OLIVER HAWES, Agt.
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12apr78

LADIES!
Use

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Paper Fashions!
They are Unsurpassed in
STYLE, and Perfect
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Patterns sent to any address
by mail on receipt of price.

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29 Post st. (Between Montgomery and Kearny streets.)
1dec77

The Light-Running
"Domestic"
Sewing Machine,

SIMPLE, SILENT, SURE
ALWAYS READY,
NEVER OUT OF ORDER.
The only Sewing Machine that can be run by a lady without injury, either physical or mental. Call and see it.
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Between Montgomery and Kearny.

Flax Seed
AND
CASTOR BEANS.
PACIFIC OIL AND LEAD WORKS,
SAN FRANCISCO
ARE PREPARED TO
FURNISH SEED AND CONTRACT FOR next year's crop of Flax Seed and Castor Beans at rates that, with proper cultivation on suitable land, will make them among the most profitable crops grown. For further particulars address
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Office—Corner California and Front Sts.,
San Francisco. 18nov77
KETTLE & CO., Agents.

JOHN SKINKER
115 Pine Street, S. F.
Sole Agent for the Pacific Coast for
DU PONT'S SUPERIOR BRANDS
Blasting, Mining, Cannon and Musket POWDER,
Also, all their celebrated brands of SPORTING POWDER.

Eagle FUSE Works
Various brands—never failing—SAFETY FUSE HEMP, SINGLE TAPE, DOUBLE HEMP, TRIPLE TAPE, TRIPLE TWIST, CRACK, or PEEL OFF, and for Brilliance of Color, and Beauty of Finish, it has no rival. Buildings painted with this Paint, Five years ago, look bright and fresh as if newly painted. Of no other paint can this be said.
It is put up in convenient packages containing from one quart to ten gallons. Be sure and send for sample cards of colors and Price Lists, which are mailed free on application.

Organized May, 1863.
Losses Paid Since Organization,
\$3,189,515.03.
Fireman's Fund
INSURANCE CO.
OF CALIFORNIA.

The New York "Monitor" for June, 1877, says:
"The Fireman's Fund has, by its promptness to pay losses, large and small, by the high character of its managerial talent, and by its fidelity to the best principles of Underwriting, reached a commanding position among the Insurance Companies of the country. With the public its policies rank with those of the best English and American Companies."
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HOME OFFICE,
401 CALIFORNIA STREET,
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GEO. D. DORNIN, Secretary. WM. J. DUTTON, Asst. Secretary.
AGENCIES in all principal CITIES and TOWNS.
20jan78

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First and Fremont Streets, bet. Mission and Howard, S. F., Cal.,
RANKIN, BRAYTON & CO.,
ENGINEERS, BOILERS, MARINE AND STATIONARY. PUMPING, HOISTING AND MINING MACHINERY, INCLUDING BATTERIES, AMALGAMATING PANS AND SETTLERS, CONCENTRATORS, ORE FEEDERS, CRUSHING ROLLS AND ROCK BREAKERS. ALSO, WATER JACKET SMELTING FURNACES, FOR REDUCING LEAD, SILVER AND COPPER ORES. QUICKSILVER FURNACES, RETORTS AND CONDENSERS, ROASTING AND CHLORIDIZING FURNACES, SUGAR MILL MACHINERY, WATER WHEELS, Etc.,
ALL OF THE LATEST AND MOST IMPROVED CONSTRUCTION.
Agents for: the Allen Engine Governor, Cook's Boiler Feeder and Heater, Buckminster Rock Drills and Air Compressors, Wheeler's Ore Breaker, Etc.
GEO. W. FOGG, Supt.
8 mar78

HARTFORD
FIRE INSURANCE CO.
Cash Assets, January 1st, 1877,
\$3,300,000.
PACIFIC DEPARTMENT, — **A. P. FLINT, Manager.**

RHODE ISLAND
INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.
CASH ASSETS, JANUARY 1st, 1877,
\$1,600,000.
A. P. FLINT, — Manager.
Policies in the above named companies can be had at No. 313 CALIFORNIA STREET, San Francisco, or upon application to their agents at all of the principal cities and towns on the Pacific Coast.
10jan78

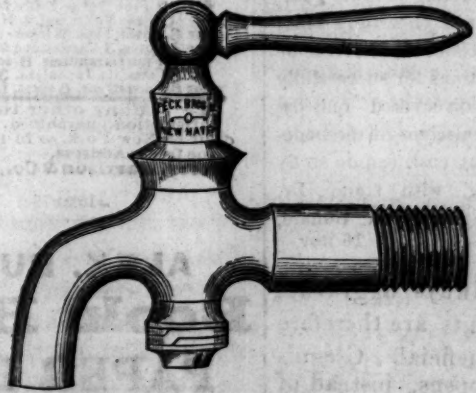
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FRENCH BURR
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ALSO
Mills especially adapted for grinding quartz.
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Bolting Cloths made up.
Eureka Smut Machines, Bran Dusters, Mill Irons, Spindles, Balls, Drivers, Steps, Regulating Screws, Silent Feeders, Pulleys, Proof Staffs, Hoisting Screws, Balls and Pins, Conveyor Flights, Plaster and Leather Bolting etc. Mill Picks, Mill Picks dressed, Mill-stones repaired, rebuilt and balanced. We also make contracts for building Flour Mills complete, either by days' work or special contract.
16mar78

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THE BEST, MOST DURABLE, MOST BEAUTIFUL & CHEAPEST PAINT IN THE WORLD FOR BUILDINGS OUTSIDE & INSIDE on WOOD, BRICK, IRON or TIN, and for all PURPOSES FOR WHICH PAINT IS USED.

IT IS WITHOUT AN EQUAL.

This Paint is prepared in liquid form, READY FOR USE, requiring no further addition of oil or spirits. It is of Pure White, and of any shade or color. It is composed of Pure Linseed Oil, strictly Pure White Lead and Zinc, which, by our process of manufacture, are so thoroughly united that they cannot separate. Hence IT WILL NEVER CRACK, or PEEL OFF, and for Brilliance of Color, and Beauty of Finish, it has no rival. Buildings painted with this Paint, Five years ago, look bright and fresh as if newly painted. Of no other paint can this be said.
It is put up in convenient packages containing from one quart to ten gallons. Be sure and send for sample cards of colors and Price Lists, which are mailed free on application.

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SAN FRANCISCO.
2jan78
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PUMPS,
Bells,
Pipe Fittings,
Brass Cocks.

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	1 mo.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year
1 inch.....	\$1.00	\$2.50	\$4.00	\$7.00
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4 ".....	4.00	10.00	16.00	28.00
5 ".....	5.00	12.50	20.00	35.00
6 ".....	6.00	15.00	24.00	42.00
7 ".....	7.00	17.50	28.00	49.00
8 ".....	8.00	20.00	32.00	56.00
9 ".....	9.00	22.50	36.00	63.00
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TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The advertiser, a retired physician, having providentially discovered, while a Medical Missionary in Southern Asia, a very simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, asthma, bronchitis, catarrh, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical specific for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive he will cheerfully send, free of charge, to all who desire it, the recipe for preparing, and full directions for successfully using this providentially discovered remedy. Those who wish to avail themselves of the benefits of this discovery without cost, can do so by return mail, by addressing, with stamp, Dr. Charles P. Marshall, 33 Niagara Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

ONLY SUBSTANCES always aggravate skin diseases. Ointments are therefore rather hurtful than beneficial. Glenn's Sulphur Soap, which opens, instead of clogging the pores with grease, has, as might have been expected, widely superseded oleaginous compounds as a remedy for scrofulous affections. HILL'S INSTANTANEOUS HAIR DYE produces no metallic lustre.

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Unequaled by anything in the same line on the Pacific Coast. The contents of both A and B are the same (but B may be had with album)—the difference being in style and quality of binding.

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- IX. Three maps:—"Ancient world as known to the Hebrews";—"Missionary travels of the Apostle Paul";—"Environing Jerusalem".
- X. Tables:—"Discourses of Jesus, Parables of Jesus, Miracles of the Bible."
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10 Fine Tulip and 4 Hyacinth..... \$1.00
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16 Jan 78

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CLEANING and

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REMOVING GREASE AND INK STAINS AND cleaning Carpets from 5 to 10 c. a yard, by a new patent process without the use of soap. Restoring and enlivening the Colors, and not injuring the Wool. Done on the floor if required. Flush, Rep, Brocade and Silk Furniture cleaned and colored without removing from the cushion. Faded Carpets restored by a patent process of coloring at a small expense.

A Sure Preventive Against Moths. Furniture cleaned, colored, trimmed and varnished, at one-third the cost of re-covering and made to look as good as new.

COCOA MATTING cleaned or colored any shade Chamber sets varnished by experienced workmen. ALL COLORS WARRANTED FAST.

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Orders sent by postal card promptly attended to. 24ly77

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